

مكة المكرمة ١٤٩٠

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 48-51. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 50-53 (10-4). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 40-41 (10-5). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 49-48 (10-4). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Occasional showers. Temp. 50-51 (11-11). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 50-41. Yesterday's temp. 55-44 (10-10).

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1970

Established 1837



VIOLENT DEBATE—The oratory was impassioned, but Kurt Georg Kiesinger's fist was out only to stress a point and not to punch West German Chancellor Willy Brandt on the jaw. At left is Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, listening to Mr. Kiesinger's reply to Mr. Brandt's state-of-the-nation message in the Bundestag.

Will Test Coalition on Issue

Kiesinger Accuses Brandt Of Dropping Reunification

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Jan. 15.—The government was accused today of abandoning the goal of reunification of Germany. The opposition vowed to make the issue the first real challenge to Chancellor Willy Brandt's fragile center-left coalition.

The charge was made at the opening of a two-day parliamentary debate on Mr. Brandt's "state of the nation" address yesterday in which he again described Germany as consisting of two states within the present-day borders.

Former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said the new government had eliminated the concept of re-

Jet Christened Beyond Doubt By Mrs. Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon christened the nation's first operational Boeing-747 jumbo jet the Clipper Young America, at Dulles International Airport today.

Standing on a tall platform, the President's wife pulled a lever that sprayed the nose of the huge jet with a pink fluid that appeared to be champagne.

The christening spray continued while a band played the national anthem, and several minutes more before it was shut off.

Federal aviation authorities have voiced dissatisfaction over the outcome of an evacuation test of the Boeing-747, Story, Page 3J.

1.27 Million Jobs Cut by Pentagon

730,000 Civilians In Laird Figures

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP).—Pentagon budget cuts this year and next will cost 1,270,000 jobs within the military establishment and in the aerospace industry that supports it, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today.

He told a Los Angeles news conference that the military budgets must be reduced to show a "credible" determination by the Nixon administration to control inflation.

A 540,000-man cut in military forces also is planned.

This retrenchment is likely to bring the number of servicemen on active duty under the 3 million mark late this year for the first time since the Vietnam war buildup began.

Priorities Change

For civilians who work for defense agencies or the military services, the budget cuts mean there will be 130,000 fewer jobs.

And for the private sector of the military-industrial complex, the Pentagon's economizing is expected to result in 800,000 layoffs.

Those job totals—540,000 military, 130,000 government civilian, and 600,000 industry—are for the two-year period July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1971.

The national trend behind those figures is a reordering of priorities, with at least some of the money coming out of the defense budget going into domestic programs in election year 1970.

Mr. Laird expects the economic impact of the cuts he has made to make the going easier this year for the Pentagon budget he will send to Congress soon. Congress cut the Nixon revision of President Johnson's defense budget from \$75.3 billion to \$68.6 billion.

Those figures are new money (new obligations authority) to finance military activities and purchases. The money need not be spent all in one year. The Pentagon is expected to ask for about \$72 billion in new money for fiscal 1971.

'Pressing Domestic Problems'

Mr. Laird today talked about spending rather than new money to be requested from Congress. He said defense spending in fiscal 1971 "will be approximately \$10 billion below the 1971 estimate of the preceding administration." He did not give President Johnson's forecast.

Citing the need to cut defense spending to curb inflation and meet "pressing domestic problems," Mr. Laird said he and President Nixon believe "the reduced level of military spending will provide adequate and prudent defense."

That statement was in the prepared text of a speech given today at the California State Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. At his news conference, Mr. Laird said he would be "less than frank" if he did not say the budget cuts would have some adverse impact on national security.

Pentagon figures show that the United States had 2,655,389 men on active duty on June 30, 1968, when the big Vietnam buildup began. The figure was 2,380,975 as of Nov. 30, 1969, and headed back down.

Biafra Surrenders Formally, Pledges Loyalty to Nigeria



EMISSARIES—Part of the peace delegation which arranged yesterday's surrender. From left: Col. Olu Obasanjo, Gen. Phillip Effiong and Judge Sir Louis Mbanefo.

Sources Claim U.S. Intelligence Got Ojukwu Out

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Biafran leader Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu's flight from Biafra was engineered by U.S. intelligence, unidentified American sources here said today.

The sources said Gen. Ojukwu left his beleaguered country last Saturday in an American aircraft and took along his family, his large, white Mercedes automobile and aides.

They added there was some confusion in Washington when it became known that Gen. Ojukwu wanted to take his automobile. After hurriedly looking around, intelligence came up with a Super Constellation cargo liner—called a "Gray Ghost."

The American consulate in Geneva denied the reports or any knowledge of U.S. cooperation in Gen. Ojukwu's flight.

Ojukwu Sends Plea on Aid; Whereabouts Still Unknown

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu appealed to the world today to help save the people of Biafra from "complete annihilation" by the Nigerians.

The 38-year-old leader of the Biafran secession, whose whereabouts has remained a mystery since he gave up his command Saturday, broke his silence in a statement made public here and in other cities.

Gen. Ojukwu asserted that there was no food whatever in the conquered territory, which formally surrendered today, and that unless supplies arrived within 72 hours they would be too late. The population is estimated to range from three million to four million, with as many as half a million believed to be in desperate straits. Nearly a million are thought to be refugees.

Gen. Ojukwu charged that Nigeria had been trying to "domesticate the conflict in order to apply

Gowon Asks Unity Effort, Hugs Effiong

By Stanley Meisler

LAGOS, Jan. 15.—The Nigerian civil war, the brutal shame of independent black Africa, came to a formal end with the signing of an unconditional surrender by the Biafran military leader, Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong.

Brig. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the 35-year-old federal military ruler, accepted the two-page typed document from Gen. Effiong, hugged him and said:

"With this ceremony here today, we can certainly say that this is the end of the war. Let us join hands to build a truly united and great nation where no one will be oppressed. May God help us."

The text of Gen. Effiong's surrender was not made public immediately, but he said those attending the ceremony that Biafrans had "today proclaimed their return to a united Nigeria as loyal citizens."

No Conditions

The surrender was clearly unconditional.

Gen. Effiong, who is an Effik and not an Ibo, had little choice. Federal troops controlled every road, town and airstrip in Biafra. The defenses in the secessionist enclave collapsed last weekend, and any further resistance by the embattled, hungry, fearful Biafrans in the bush might have led to even more carnage.

As it was, the war destroyed perhaps two million people, mostly sick-boned children who succumbed to malnutrition and starvation. It was the greatest scourge in Africa since the slave trade.

The end came 30 months and a week after the war began on July 6, 1967. It also came on the fourth anniversary of the military coup that precipitated all the horror and tragedy.

On July 15, 1968, young officers of the Nigerian Army, mostly Ibos from the Eastern Region, overthrew the civilian government. The murder of the non-Ibo civilian politicians and the installation of an Ibo general as federal ruler persuaded many Nigerians that the coup was an Ibo attempt to dominate the country.

The Role Ended

A second coup came six months later, overthrowing the role and setting off a horrifying massacre of 30,000 Ibos in the North. The massacre sent Ibos throughout the country scurrying back to their homeland in the Eastern Region. Frightened and embittered, the Ibos led the region into secession. Under the leadership of Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, they proclaimed the independent republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967.

Gen. Gowon, who accepted the surrender at Oba Barracks, his headquarters and home on Ikoyi Island in Lagos, was in a healing mood. He promised an amnesty to all those who he said had been misguided by Gen. Ojukwu. "We know," he said, "that most of you were dragged into it."

As a gesture of reconciliation, Gen. Gowon is expected to bring (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Puzzle of the Gunboats: A Report on a Missing Piece

By Don Cook

PARIS.—The key missing piece, hitherto secret, behind the "escape" of the five Israeli gunboats from Cherbourg Harbor on Christmas Eve, it has been learned, is the fact that the French had—or thought they had—a clear understanding that the vessels would first head for a northern European port for an "extensive refit."

The French were not so naive as to believe that Israel's interest in the boats was limited to their sale to the dummy Norwegian-owned, Panama-based "Starboat Oil Company." But if the affair had been played according to the prepared script, the boats would have headed for Hamburg, Copenhagen or Oslo, and stayed there for a period of three to six months, ostensibly undergoing changes to prepare them for their supposed new role of offshore oil exploration.

Had they then drifted secretly across the Mediterranean and arrived in Haifa without much publicity, the French could have conveniently washed their hands of the affair without much embarrassment. But the Israelis, for reasons best known to themselves, publicly turned tail and headed the boats straight for Haifa when they cleared the Cherbourg breakwater on Christmas Eve.

Confirmation Unlikely

This key piece in the jigsaw puzzle comes from a source fully informed on how it all happened, but for obvious reasons it is not likely to be confirmed officially by either side. Nevertheless this is the central fact which makes the whole affair at least plausible.

This source adds, moreover, that the paperwork for the affair passed the desks of Defense Minister Michel Delebarre, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and probably President Georges Pompidou as well. It is for this reason that the French military establishment is particularly bitter about the firing of two senior officers at the Ministry of Defense as scapegoats for a

U.S. Official Warns That Aid Shouldn't Be Pushed on Lagos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—State Department Under Secretary Elliot L. Richardson warned today against trying to push relief to Biafran refugees faster than the Nigerians will allow.

"We are concerned with results," on getting aid to suffering Biafrans, "and not with exhibiting to the American public as flashy as possible an approach to that," he said.

Addressing editors at a foreign policy briefing, Mr. Richardson said it is "natural" for the Lagos government "to feel a great deal of sensitivity" about providing relief.

While the United States should offer assistance as requested by Nigeria, it should avoid appearing to "lack confidence in Nigeria's ability and sincerity to meet the need," he said.

Further Contribution

In another development, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey announced a further U.S. contribution to relief, earmarking \$2 million for a trust fund for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

Mr. McCloskey said help for Biafran children was "of particular urgency at this time" and UNICEF executive director Henry Labouisse would decide after an on-the-spot inspection how the children's relief can best be applied.

The new U.S. aid pledge is in

Beirut Frees TWA Hijacker, He's Minister's House Guest

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Lebanon freed its favorite hijacker from prison today and granted him temporary residence.

Authorities then laid out a round of VIP meetings for Christian Belon, 24, who piloted a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 from Paris to Beirut as a blow for the Arab cause.

"I would like to go back to France," Belon said in a brief meeting with newsmen, "but my stay here depends on the negotiations of my two lawyers."

He said he planned to meet Lebanese Minister Kamel Jumblatt "to thank him for what he has done for me."

Officials said tentative plans were also made for Belon to see U.S. Vice Minister Pierre G. Cayrol and ex-Premier Abdulhadi Fatt, who campaigned vigorously for Belon's release and demanded that he be given a medal for his action.

Belon won considerable public sympathy here after announcing he hijacked the plane with 21 persons aboard at airport last Friday as a protest against Israeli action and to show his "love for Lebanon."

Belon was officially freed today when his French lawyer, Christian Journeux, paid 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8) bail.

Technically, Belon faces two minor charges—carrying unlicensed



FRIENDLY HIJACKER—Christian Belon being greeted as he leaves jail after his \$8 bond had been posted.

Pilots Are Angry

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Representatives of the world's airline pilots reacted with anger and disgust today at the release of Belon in Beirut.

A spokesman for the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations said dependently: "How can you feel about something ridiculous like this? It makes nonsense of the issue."

A spokesman for the British Airline Pilots Association declared: "This is an incentive to hijackers. It's sheer madness."

1,851 Held in Czech Regions In Wide-Scale Police Sweep

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (AP)—In an unprecedented large-scale police sweep throughout the Czech regions of Bohemia and Moravia last

Strike Halts Transport in Italian Cities

ROME, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Italian traffic was thrown into chaos today when 87,000 transport workers began a series of sporadic stoppages in cities across the country.

Buses, streetcars and trains were halted for three hours at different times in different cities—a foretaste of things to come during the next three weeks of planned strikes.

The transport workers' unions have been demanding pay increases of up to 30 percent in the ten months since their old contract expired. But employers have offered only 5 percent.

The unions last night asked Prime Minister Mariano Rumor for an urgent meeting to discuss the crisis "in view of possible further aggravation of tension."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Rumor met his transport, labor, treasury, interior, budget and bureaucratic reform ministers to discuss the transport situation.

Financing a more modern, better-paid transport system is notoriously difficult in Italy where the combined annual deficit of the municipal authorities has risen from about \$26 million to about \$232 million during the last ten years.

Most of the deficit is made up of public transport losses. With widespread fears that the pay raises won't be granted during the long autumn strike wave may lead to higher prices, observers say that higher transport labor costs could not be handed on to the public in the form of substantially higher fares.

The public sector of the economy was again disrupted by strikes today with state agriculture, social security and tourist agencies closed throughout the country on the last day of a 72-hour strike. About 200,000 employees backed union demands for higher wages and administrative reforms.

Labor MP Arrested as Spy, Accused of Passing Secrets

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Laborite legislator William James Owen was arrested today on charges of espionage and will be arraigned tomorrow, police reported.

A police announcement did not indicate what country or agency Mr. Owen was accused of spying. It said only that he was being charged under the section of the Official Secrets Act dealing with the passing of information prejudicial to the security of the state.

Mr. Owen has been a member of Parliament for the Morpeth district in northeast England since 1954.

At the last general election in 1966, he was re-elected with a majority of 16,525 over his Conservative party opponent, capturing nearly three-quarters of the votes.

Parliamentary Privilege

There was no violation of parliamentary privilege in Mr. Owen's arrest. Members are protected from arrest in Parliament but they may be arrested on criminal charges like any other citizen.

Mr. Owen, a coal miner's son, was born Feb. 18, 1901. He was edu-

cated at the London Labor College. He is married, with a son and a daughter, and lives in a London suburb.

He has long been a leader of the British Cooperative Movement and has been president of the South Suburban Cooperative Society since 1950. He was a member of the National Coal Board, which runs Britain's state-owned coal industry, from 1948 to 1959.

Mr. Owen never held any government office or national post within the Labor party organization. In the House of Commons he was a back-bencher.

Government spokesmen declined to give any information about the case or the foreign country involved in the alleged espionage. The spokesman said the case was under legal jurisdiction, which in Britain forbids any public disclosure of information about it.

Other informants, though, said the country involved was not the Soviet Union.

Police sources said Mr. Owen was arrested after a long investigation by Comdr. J. Wilson of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, which deals with espionage and national security.

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Enough Food Is Available To Feed Ibo

Total of 26,000 Tons Is in or Near Nigeria

By Stanley Meisler

LAGOS, Jan. 15.—There is enough food in or near Nigeria to feed all the hungry, bewildered people of Biafra. But emotion and petty squabbling could slow down the job of getting it to them.

Although the secessionist state of Biafra collapsed early this week, a massive relief operation is still more talked about than mounted.

The delay has occurred despite an outpouring of offers of immediate help from many governments.

The victorious federal military government is in too expansive and nationalistic a mood to sit back and let outsiders do the entire job of rehabilitating the weak and battered Biafrans. The government intends to do most of the job itself, in its own way, under its full control.

That could take time. Moreover, the government believes, with some justification, that many foreign relief organizations prolonged the life of Biafra through their efforts of food and drugs. The government does not trust them now.

26,000 Tons Ready

Officials of relief agencies estimate that there are 13,000 tons of food stored in the various relief depots within Nigeria. In addition, another 13,000 tons are stored on the way to Nigeria or stored in nearby areas like Dahomey or the Portuguese island of Sao Tome. Sao Tome, which had been the base for the flights of John Church Aid into Ull airstrip, has 5,000 tons of food alone.

Counting on a diet of 1,800 calories a day, doctors figure that 3,000 tons of food could feed 10 million people a week. Relief workers guess that, at most, five million Biafrans need food. That means that the present supply of 26,000 tons would feed Biafra for almost two weeks. Since there probably are supplemental sources of food within Biafra, the stocks could last even longer. During that period, enough new stocks could be shipped into Nigeria to keep the supply flowing.

Several obstacles stand in the way of speedy distribution of this food, about 70 percent of which is donated by the U.S. government through its "Food for Peace" program.

The first obstacle is simply lack of information. Relief workers do not know the size of their problem. They do not know whether the Biafrans have remained in their homes or, as they have done in the past, fled into the bush in terror. If millions of Biafrans are covering in the bush, it would be very difficult to reach them with food.

The federal military authorities have allowed few outsiders into Biafra since it collapsed. No newsman has been permitted to enter. A team of military observers from Britain, Canada, Sweden and Poland stayed for only two days after the Biafrans capitulated.

The second obstacle is the xenophobic attitude of the Nigerian government. It realizes that it cannot do the job alone. But the Nigerians want to coordinate the task, and they want to exclude those governments and relief organizations that sympathized with Biafra and helped it.

Agencies Quarrel

The final obstacle to speedy distribution is a squabble among Nigerian agencies over which one should be in charge. The Nigerian Red Cross has been coordinating the relief work within federal-controlled areas of Biafra since October. Since the end of the war, however, the Nigerian Rehabilitation Commission has established its claim as the rightful director of an announcement last night, the government said that it had given the job to the Ministry of Economic Development, which will incorporate the rehabilitation commission.

It is not clear yet whether this settles the squabble or introduces a third contender into the argument.

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IN ENEMY HANDS—Mrs. Josephine Achezi, British-born wife of a Biafran colonel, in Overri with victorious Nigerian troops after the surrender of the rebel state.

Biafra Signs Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Effiong, who had been chief of staff of the Biafran Army, back into the Nigerian Army with his old rank of lieutenant colonel.

Gen. Gowon also said that he would guarantee the security of the life and property of all Biafrans.

Bitter Question

In his one bitter note, Gen. Gowon said, "Where is Ojukwu today? He has escaped to enjoy himself with the money he made of the expense of the blood and money of the innocent civilians he led astray."

While handing over the surrender, Gen. Effiong told Gen. Gowon, "We accept the existing administrative and political structure of the federation of Nigeria."

He added that "any future constitutional arrangement will be worked out by representatives of the people of Nigeria."

More than a year ago, in fruitless peace negotiations in Addis Ababa, the federal government had offered the Biafrans the following guarantees if they would renounce secession:

● The policing of all Biafran areas, by police rather than soldiers, with most of the police to be Ibo.

● The presence of an international force, drawn from the armies of Ethiopia, India and Canada, to guarantee the security of the Biafrans.

● The administration of the area by a largely Ibo executive council.

● A general amnesty "in most cases."

● Reabsorption of Ibo into the government service and a guarantee of freedom of movement so they could work anywhere in Nigeria.

● Representation of the Ibo in a constitutional conference to decide the future structure of Nigeria.

● The opening of all land, sea and air routes to rush relief to Biafra.

With the total military victory of the Nigerians and the unconditional surrender of the Biafrans, the federal government need not give any of these guarantees now.

But members of the federal government began meeting today with a Biafran delegation led by Sir Louis Mbaningo, the chief justice of Biafra and a leading negotiator for the Biafrans at previous peace talks.

Presumably they are discussing whether the federal government still intends to grant any of these guarantees.

It is likely that the government will in fact go ahead with all of them except the use of an international force.

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Police Hold Back Protesters As Agnew Visits New Zealand

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 15 (AP)—More than 100 policemen formed a human chain to push back 500 chanting demonstrators today as Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew faced the largest anti-American protest of his 11-nation Asia tour. It was the last stop on his trip.

At least four persons were dragged kicking and screaming from the predominantly youthful crowd that formed outside Mr. Agnew's hotel chanting "Go home Yank" and waving Viet Cong banners and American flags painted with swastikas.

Mr. Agnew's motorcade entered through the exit side of the hotel driveway and most of the demonstrators at the other end of the block didn't know it until he was safely inside.

The main demonstration lasted about 30 minutes. Police then started arresting leaders. But several hundred youths continued to mill around behind the two solid ranks of white-helmeted police.

Until today, the largest protest on Mr. Agnew's trip was by about 200 persons at Canberra, Australia, yesterday and by a slightly larger group last week in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Smaller protests took place in the Philippines and Nepal.

Police arrested an unidentified man after he twice telephoned threats to assassinate Vice-President Agnew.

According to police, the man phoned first to say that the assassin would be a man who would go to his hotel suite with a revolver and wearing a government messenger's uniform.

Shortly after, such a man appeared in the hotel and admitted that he had placed the phone call. Police told him to go home. Later, after the police shift had changed, he showed up again and repeated at the hotel, where he was arrested and charged with using threatening language.

Mr. Agnew went from the airport, where he was greeted by Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, to the summer residence of Governor-General Sir Arthur Porritt, situated high on a flower-decked hill, for a brief meeting and an exchange of gifts.

The only other event on his schedule today was a reception at his hotel.

Leaders of the protest, however, vowed to maintain a vigil outside Mr. Agnew's hotel for his entire 42-hour stay. He is scheduled to fly to Honolulu tomorrow on the way back to Washington, where he will arrive on Monday.

Eight persons were arrested on charges of insulting police, resisting arrest, using obscene language and disorderly conduct.

Police estimated that there were between 500 and 600 demonstrators. Officials said that nearly one-third of Auckland's 750-man police force was employed to contain them.

Within an hour of the main protest, the crowd had dwindled to less than 100 persons who periodically chanted and marched about.

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Reds List 243 S. Vietnamese Allegedly Killed at My Lai

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 15 (WP)—The Viet Cong today distributed here an "incomplete" list of 243 South Vietnamese allegedly killed at My Lai and asserted that investigations were under way so that "the assassins will never elude the responsibility for their crimes."

The list, said to be accurate as of two days ago, will be added to as further information is provided by the Communists' "liberation" news agency," according to Viet Cong spokesman Ly Van Sau.

The list also contained the names of 17 Vietnamese allegedly wounded at My Lai. But the spokesman declined to estimate the total number of those killed, which some U.S. press reports have put at more than 600.

The Viet Cong spokesman said 89 of the alleged victims ranged in age from one month to 11 years, and that 28, including 23 women, were between 60 and 80 years old.

Renewing Communist comparisons of My Lai to such atrocities in World War II such as Lidice in Czechoslovakia, Auschwitz in Poland and Oradour in France, Mr. Sau said: "Several families were exterminated down to their last member."

"The Getting Thicker"

He said that a "very careful list of crimes" allegedly committed by U.S. South Vietnamese troops and troops was being compiled and that the news was "getting thicker every day and will be published in detail when necessary."

Carrying out the investigations, he said, were "various popular and revolutionary committees" and the "Commission of Crimes Committed by the U.S. Aggressors" headed by Buddhist monk Thich Thuan Hoo.

Symptomatic of the deadlock at the four-power peace talks was the fact that the list was distributed to the press after the 50th plenary session.

At the talks themselves, both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese pointedly rejected pleas by South Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Xuan Phong to accept direct negotiations.

The Communist delegations, which have steadfastly refused to have anything to do with the Saigon regime, fell back on a Viet Cong communiqué published Nov. 3, 1968. It said: "The fact that the delegation of the Saigon administration is participating in this four-power conference does not mean in any way that we recognize this administration."

As in the past, both the United States and South Vietnamese tested the Communist interpretation of this key point, which has been a main cause of deadlock ever since the formal peace conference began last Jan. 25.

U.S. State Dept.

U.S. press spokesman Stephen Ury said the Communists had stated publicly in November, 1968, that a willingness to deal with South Vietnam was in the very nature of the understanding to get four-power talks started.

Indeed, he pointed out that the Communists made "quite a bit of noise" on this score at that time because South Vietnam was dragging its feet about participating in the peace talks.

Mr. Phong raised the point again today in reply to Hanoi delegate Ha Van Lau, who said North Vietnam had been the first party to mention elections to lead to the end of the war.

Mr. Phong followed up by noting Communist "denunciations of the 'Vietnamization' program to phase out U.S. troops and by pleading for direct talks."

Casting the Communists for making "propaganda" rather than negotiating here, he told them neither side was so "naïve" as to believe the adversary would accept its argument.

"If we continue the conflict because of this," he said.

Accused in 38 Deaths

NOTRE-DAME-DU-LAC, Canada, Jan. 15 (AP)—Coroner Cyril DeLoe yesterday found Louis Ochsenschlager, 44, criminally responsible for a fire which killed 38 persons at a home for the aged on Dec. 2. He was ordered held in jail until a charge is laid against him. He was a resident of the home who had odd jobs for no pay.

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Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette... a miraculous climate the year 'round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

WEATHER	
AMSTERDAM	4-9 Rain
ANKARA	12-24 Cloud
ANTWERP	17-18 Rain
BARCELONA	17-18 Rain
BELGRADE	4-20 Cloud
BOMBAY	1-24 Sun
BUDAPEST	10-18 Cloud
BUENOS AIRES	3-26 Cloud
CALCUTTA	15-25 Sun
CARACAS	10-21 Sun
CHICAGO	2-26 Cloud
COPENHAGEN	2-26 Cloud
COSTA RICA	12-25 Cloud
DUBLIN	1-24 Sun
EDINBURGH	4-20 Cloud
FLORENCE	12-25 Cloud
FRANKFURT	2-26 Cloud
GENOVA	1-24 Sun
HAMBURG	1-24 Sun
HONGKONG	15-25 Sun
LAS PALMAS	14-27 Cloud
LISBON	12-24 Cloud
LONDON	12-24 Cloud
MADRID	4-20 Cloud
MILAN	4-20 Cloud
MONTREAL	12-25 Cloud
MOSCOW	2-26 Cloud
MUNICH	2-26 Cloud
NEW YORK	10-18 Rain
OSLO	10-18 Rain
PARIS	2-26 Cloud
PRAGUE	2-26 Cloud
ROME	12-24 Cloud
SOFIA	1-24 Sun
STOCKHOLM	1-24 Sun
TOKYO	12-24 Cloud
TUNIS	12-24 Cloud
VIENNA	1-24 Sun
WARSAW	1-24 Sun
ZURICH	2-26 Cloud

My Life

Rogers Pledges All Forces Eventually Will Quit Vietnam

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Secretary of State William Rogers pledged today that all U.S. combat forces in Vietnam eventually will be withdrawn. He declared that the administration's program to end American participation in combat is "irreversible."

Mr. Rogers did not, however, indicate any timetable for the withdrawal, nor did he mention the possibility of "residual forces" remaining in South Vietnam as had been indicated in recent weeks by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

"We are training and equipping the forces of the Republic of Vietnam to take care of themselves as they take over the whole of the combat role," he told several hundred editors and reporters participating in a State Department policy conference.

"There is a growing confidence in South Vietnam that this can be done. Assuming its success—and

our policy makes this assumption—the result will be the value for the future security of the area—a feeling of independence and self-reliance, not just in South Vietnam but in Southeast Asia as a whole."

"We believe we are on the right track toward national release from total preoccupation with this one area of foreign affairs," Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers appeared to be trying, in part, to lay to rest fears in Congress and in other quarters that if the going gets rough, the United States might stop the withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

"President Nixon in his Nov. 3 speech declared that the United States was prepared to take 'strong and effective measures' against North Vietnam if it tried to take advantage of the American withdrawal. The administration has never said what these measures might be."

Mr. Rogers said the administration was "cautiously optimistic" about the success of the Vietnamization program under which South Vietnamese forces are being built up to take over from U.S. troops.

He said this program "will be carried out until all combat forces, and ultimately other forces, have been withdrawn, or until Hanoi decides to work out a peace through negotiation which will give the people of South Vietnam the right of free choice."

Mr. Rogers also reported that the United States will "make some proposals" to China in Warsaw next Tuesday through ambassadorial talks aimed at improving relations.

Last night in a radio interview with new Senate hearings in prospect—Mr. Rogers cautiously raised the question of whether "any further public discussion" at this time on the Nixon administration's Vietnam policy would be useful.

His words indicated that the Nixon administration will try to limit its role and keep down the voice in the next round of Vietnam hearings scheduled by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The hearings, to start Feb. 2, will be concerned with a wide range of resolutions on Vietnam issues.

Some proposals would seek to restrict the President's power to act in Southeast Asia or, at the other extreme, state approval for his policy of the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

The State Department reported its position on the proposals late last year.

Senate Told The 'Pill' May Feed Cancers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A prominent American cancer specialist warned today that thousands of women may be feeding the growth of undetected breast cancer with birth control pills.

"Synthetic estrogens are to breast cancer what fertilizer is to a weed," Dr. Roy Hertz testified at Senate hearings.

Synthetic estrogens are a prime component of oral contraceptives. Previous witnesses said these estrogens could also cause blood clotting in some users of the pill.

Another witness, Dr. Edmund J. Kass, suggested in prepared testimony that the American Medical Association might have slipped drug companies to promote birth control pills and conceal their alleged dangers.

The Pill Is Safe

However, Dr. Robert W. Kistner, Harvard Medical School, scoffed at studies linking oral contraceptives with cancer. "The pill is safe," he said.

Dr. Hertz formerly headed the reproduction research branch of the government's National Cancer Institute. He is now with Rockefeller University in New York.

"We know from X-ray studies that breast cancer exists in some women for years before it can be clinically detected," Dr. Hertz said.

However, since one woman in 30 will at some time in her life develop breast cancer, it is obvious that in using the pill, we are exposing at least this portion of women to a substance known to stimulate pre-existing breast cancer in women."

The doctors testified in the second day of hearings before the small Business Monopoly Subcommittee. The group has heard sharply divided testimony about the safety of "the pill."

Dr. Kistner, taking in her life those warning about dangers of the pill, said: "It is safer than pregnancy, but not as safe as coitus. . . . one cigarette is three times as dangerous to life as one pill."

Utilities Workers Vote Down French Government Contract

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Led by the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), workers in the gas and electric industry have voted against a government effort to assure labor peace in France through "contracts of progress."

Over 64 percent of the 126,000 workers in the industry voted yesterday against the pilot scheme which would have linked wage increases to productivity and the cost of living in return for a union pledge not to strike without three months' notice.

The CGT had opposed the project on the grounds that it interfered with the right to strike. It was also the CGT's attempt to show its strength in a showdown with two non-Communist unions which had signed the contract.

The controversial "contracts of progress" were introduced by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delemas as a way to end French unions' demands for a general strike against the government and put an end to class warfare. The scheme has been condemned by CGT leader Georges Guyon as "class collaboration."

Despite the vote, it was not much of a victory for the CGT. The Communist-led union claims 52 percent of union membership in the industry and had expected to increase its vote through negative votes by dissatisfied members from other unions.

The disagreement among the unions on this issue can only widen the split in a labor movement which has always been weakened by its divisions. Leaders of the Democratic Labor Confederation

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JUDGMENT OF PEACE—Mrs. Philip Hart going to trial for her part in a peace mass.

'Chicago 7' Defendant Calls Judge Hoffman Infamous Liar

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Anti-war demonstration leader Dave Dellinger yesterday shouted at a U.S. district court judge: "You will go down in infamy for your open and obvious lies in this courtroom."

"You will be ashamed for the rest of your life for these lies if you are capable of shame," Mr. Dellinger yelled, wagging an index finger at Judge Julius J. Hoffman. The outburst—reminiscent of the tirades of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale earlier in the trial of the Chicago Eight—came after the judge had asked Mr. Dellinger for "speaking out."

Laughter rippled through the courtroom when the judge refused to let defense witness David Emondson tell what demonstrators during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, meant by their chant "Hell, no, we won't go."

"That's simple enough," Judge Hoffman said, upbraiding a prosecution objection. "It needs no explanation."

When some of the defendants—the "Chicago Seven"—since a mistrial was declared for Mr. Seale—laughed, the judge first singled out Jerry Rubin, one of the men charged with conspiring to incite the riots that swept Chicago during the convention.

Abbie Hoffman, another defendant, stood up, pointed to himself and said: "It was me, it was me, I was laughing."

The judge, who appeared to be furious, turned to the court reporter and said: "Miss Reporter, will you please note that Mr. Dellinger is speaking out." Mr. Dellinger jumped to his feet.

"That's a lie and that's not the first time you've lied in this courtroom," he said. "You will go down in infamy . . . My lips did not move."

The judge instructed a marshal to "restrain that man" and the

Senator's Wife, Bishops on Trial For Peace Mass

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The wife of Michigan Sen. Philip A. Hart, two Episcopal bishops and other clergymen went on trial yesterday on disorderly conduct charges growing out of their attempt to conduct a mass for peace in a Pentagon concourse Nov. 13.

The eight defendants, who were among about 180 who participated in the ceremony, appeared before U.S. Magistrate Stanley King in nearby Alexandria, Va.

The eight were described by U.S. Attorney Bryan P. Cistinas as leaders of the group which engaged in conduct that "created a loud and unusual noise" and caused others to obstruct and impede Defense Department employees and the public in moving about the concourse area.

Charged along with Jane C. Hart were the Right Rev. Edward Crowther, former Episcopal bishop of Kentucky and Krumm, South Africa, and the Right Rev. Daniel Corrigan, now acting dean of Bexley Hall Theological Seminary (Episcopal) in Rochester, N.Y.

This was the third group brought to court for attempting similar observances at the Pentagon. Last year, the charges against a first group were dropped within a few hours. Magistrate King eventually found members of the second group innocent because he felt the charges were based upon regulations he considered too obscure and too broad.

Jumbo Fails Evacuation Test; Schedule Could Be Delayed

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—The head of the Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that it was not satisfied with the emergency evacuation system of the new Boeing 747 and raised the possibility that the jumbo jet would not be allowed to begin commercial service on schedule next week.

In a speech here, John H. Shaffer, the FAA's administrator, said that during a test to simulate the evacuation of a crashed plane, conducted Tuesday at Roswell, N.M., one of five escape chutes for passengers failed to open properly. A similar problem occurred during an earlier test.

Mr. Shaffer said he hoped that the problem could be solved quickly, but that if it was not corrected, "we're not going to take a chance that we won't be able to evacuate the plane within 90 seconds."

After his speech, Mr. Shaffer said in an interview: "I just can't let 362 people into that plane when you're not absolutely sure that the system works right."

The FAA said last night it was "optimistic" that the escape system could be modified "expeditiously."

The 747 has 11 doors along its 235-foot-long fuselage, but the FAA regulation requires that, for demonstration purposes, a full load of people must be evacuated from only five doors during 90 seconds. "This is to simulate conditions after an accident in which some of the doors might be unusable."

Residents of the Roswell area served as "passengers" during the test. The FAA said Pan American tried twice unsuccessfully earlier this week to meet the regulation.

In one case, the test was aborted by faulty operation of the emergency lighting system. On the second trial, one of the chutes failed to open under pneumatic pressure and the passengers required 100 seconds to get out.

Mr. Shaffer noted that on the third try, Pan Am had evacuated 381 persons within 87 seconds, meeting the time provisions of the rule. But he added that one of the chutes became "locked" during the test. "It didn't unfurl properly," he explained. "Two people managed to get down the slide. But the third slid off and suffered minor injuries. The crew of stewards

U.S. Steel Plant Lifts Parking Ban On Foreign Cars

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15 (UPI)—U.S. Steel rescinded yesterday a ban on the parking of foreign-made automobiles on the grounds of its Fairfield plant.

Haran Bullard, general superintendent at the Fairfield works, said the ban, instituted Jan. 1, had successfully called attention to his belief that persons "dependent on domestic steelmaking are served best by using American-made automobiles made of domestic steel."

But he said efforts to avoid imposing hardships on individuals "were not entirely successful" and the ban consequently was being lifted.

The United Steelworkers had endorsed the ban, but the Alabama Consumers Association accused U.S. Steel of hypocrisy. It said the company made steel from Venezuelan ore because it was cheaper than American ore.

Bonn-Paris Defense Talks

BONN, Jan. 15 (AP)—West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt announced today he will fly to Paris Jan. 20 for talks with French Defense Minister Michel Dele

Nixon Request Ignored Court Orders Integration by Feb. 1

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP)—The Supreme Court said yesterday that its "desegregation-at-once" ruling meant by Feb. 1—not next fall—for about 300,000 schoolchildren in five Deep South states.

It ruled, 6 to 2, that the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals "misconstrued" the high court's October decision by authorizing a delay until September in desegregating 14 districts in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Potter Stewart cast the dissenting votes, marking the first major public disagreement among the justices since 1954 over the pace of dismantling dual school systems in the South.

Once again the court ignored the position of the Nixon administration, which had pledged an all-out program of lawsuits to desegregate entire South this fall if the court would set the stage for a uniform deadline. The Justice Department declined comment when asked if the government still planned its fall campaign.

Civil rights lawyers promptly hailed the court's action and said that they would use it to compel desegregation this spring in many of 200 court cases pending in Southern federal courts.

In Leonard Bernstein's Home N.Y. Liberals Donate \$10,000 To 21 Panthers Facing Trial

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (WP)—A total of around \$10,000 in cash and pledges was collected last night at the Park Avenue apartment of conductor Leonard Bernstein in a fund-raising benefit for 21 Black Panthers who face trial in New York City next month on charges of conspiracy to both police stations, stores and the New Haven railroad.

Donald Cox, the field marshal of the Black Panther movement in Oakland, Calif., spoke for the militants in an informal discussion involving many well known New York liberals and cultural leaders.

At one point, a spirited debate developed on whether the United States was the most oppressive country in the world, as Mr. Cox alleged. Film director Otto Preminger asked the Black Panther whether Nigeria was not more oppressive, to which Mr. Cox replied that he was not familiar with conditions in Nigeria.

The discussion suggested that there were a good many reservations among white liberals about the tactics and goals of the militant black movement, but that there was also marked concern about police tactics used against the Black Panthers. Mr. Bernstein himself asked many sharp questions about the Black Panther movement, while at the same time making it clear that he was supporting the legal defense fund of the 21 Panthers in New York.

Mr. Preminger also contributed to the defense fund though he was outspoken in challenging Panther views.

The two-hour discussion concluded with a reading aloud of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence upholding the right of people who feel oppressed to rise up against government.

Mr. Cox explained that the Black Panthers had formally adopted the language of the declaration into their program.

Chicago Raid Police Had a Sniper Alert

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—A Chicago policeman who testified at a co-ner's inquest into the shooting deaths of two Black Panthers during a police raid said police had been told to watch for snipers.

Officer John Marusch, one of 14 policemen who took part in the raid Dec. 4 on a West Side apartment, said yesterday: "We were told to watch for snipers. We were told Panthers would be there."

The policeman had a warrant to search the apartment for weapons and when they served it at 4 a.m., shooting broke out. Officer Marusch said that he saw a shot made in the apartment's front door. It was smooth on the inside and "pintered on the outside, indicating the shot came from within, he said."

Ala. Suit Seeks Greater Voice for Urban Negroes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15 (UPI)—A suit seeking a greater voice in state elections for Alabama's urban Negroes has been filed here in U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed Tuesday, asks division into districts of the state's three metropolitan counties, and would affect about a third of the legislature. Legislators are now elected at large from the counties containing Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. Each county's voting rolls are about a third Negro, and the suit contends they have no effective say in choosing their representatives.

The suit seeks action before the March 1 Democratic party qualification deadline. Attorneys Morris Dees, Joseph Levin Jr. and Fred D. Gray, all of Montgomery, ask that a three-judge panel find the districts unconstitutional and that the governor be ordered to call a legislative session to re-district.

Memorial Services Mark Dr. King's 41st Birthday

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Commemorative services were held throughout the nation today on the 41st anniversary of the birth of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the assassinated civil rights leader.

Although efforts to make Jan. 15 a legal national holiday failed in Congress, all public schools and virtually all parochial schools in New York City were closed. Elsewhere in the nation the pattern of school closing was spotty.

Public schools closed in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kansas City, Newark, New Haven, and Berkeley, Calif. Washington schools were open for a half day. Dr. King was slain in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968.

There was confusion in Chicago. There, black militants urged teachers and students to boycott classes while officials of Operation Breadbasket, a project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Dr. King headed, called on students to stay in school and study the life and work of Dr. King.

In Elmhurst, N.Y., about 40 members of the Afro-American Society at Elmhurst Free Academy, a public high school, said they would skip classes today and attend a day-long observance at the Monumental Baptist Church. School officials said no punitive measures would be taken because "it will be a meaningful experience for them."

At Roselle, N.J., yesterday, 100 students and two teachers walked out of classes at Abraham Clark High School to protest the refusal by the school board to allow a mural of Dr. King to be hung in the school.

The school board, in a 4-to-3 decision Tuesday night, refused to let the 15-by-8-foot painting be hung until the faces of various

Deer Crosses Up Dogs and Hunters

MELUN, France, Jan. 15 (AP)—Whether by brains, fright or happenstance, a small deer escaped a pack of dogs and a ten-horn hunting troupe on horseback today by bounding out of the Fontainebleau forest across a national highway, crossing the Paris-Lyon railroad tracks just as an express train cut off the pursuers, swimming the Seine River, and taking refuge in the vegetable gardens of a village.

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One Escape Chute Jams

Jumbo Fails Evacuation Test; Schedule Could Be Delayed

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S. Korea Denies Troops Abused Vietnam Civilians

SEOUL, Jan. 15 (UPI)—South Korea today rejected foreign reports that its marine troops in South Vietnam engaged in atrocities against Vietnamese civilians in 1968.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the allegations of atrocities "are based on casual statements by Vietnamese refugees and hearsay, and is not substantiated by concrete evidence."

"Such unfounded allegations are only detrimental to our common efforts for peace by the allied nations in Vietnam and serve the interest of our common enemy."

The spokesman did not touch on the alleged statements of Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird in a television interview in Washington last Monday.

Mr. Laird was quoted as saying that the United States has called the attention of both Saigon and Seoul governments to the reports of alleged atrocities committed by Korean troops in Vietnam.

TWA Strike Put Off As Negotiations Go On

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A strike by 15,000 ground crewmen against Trans World Airlines scheduled for today was postponed for 24 hours as negotiators continued to meet.

Officials of TWA and the AFL-CIO International Assn. of Machinists were talking with C. Robert Rowley, assistant executive secretary of the National Mediation Board.

Boy Falls Seven Floors Into Stranger's Arms

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—A five-year-old boy fell from the seventh floor of an apartment block here today and was caught by a man who sprinted out of a building opposite.

The boy was not hurt but was taken to hospital for observation. The 23-year-old man who saved the boy's life has a broken wrist and badly bruised shoulder.

Negro Neighborhood Girds to Save A Tree That Grows in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Seventy-five youngsters gathered in the chilled morning air yesterday to help save an 85-year-old magnolia tree in Brooklyn.

The four-story-tall tree, a magnolia grandiflora that normally luxuriates on the site in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

But Hattie Carthan distributed raffle tickets to shivering youngsters to sell in a community campaign to raise \$50,000 for a fund to save the tree that has become a landmark in the predominantly Negro neighborhood.

They hope eventually to get \$20,000 to preserve a protecting brownstone behind the tree or build a wall to shield the tree from wintry winds.

"Our community can't afford to lose anything as beautiful as this tree," Mr. Carthan observed. "To me, it's like a precious stone or a beautiful painting."

"Just look at our magnificent magnolia tree," the 69-year-old crusader exclaimed, beaming at it with visible pride.

The tree, which horticulturists believe to be the largest and oldest of its kind north of Baltimore, is an evergreen variety of magnolia that produces a summer profusion of large, creamy-white, strongly fragrant flowers.

Blood Money?

Over the welter of humanity struggling through the collapse of the Biafran rebellion floats a welter of words—not pretty, and for the most part irrelevant to the situation. Maj. Gen. Gowon, whose fate it was to preside over one of the more massive tragedies of this tragic century, surely did not choose his words well when he described the aid proffered to Biafrans as "blood money."

And Pope Paul was not judicious in using the word "genocide." Nor did Secretary of State Rogers sound much more than smug when he referred to American policy in the whole affair as "very successful." The Russians were rather worse in condemning "interference"—a word that applied, evidently, only to food for the defeated and not arms for the victors.

No one comes out of the Biafran mess with totally clean hands. There were nations which wanted to maintain an old imperial connection with Nigeria, or establish a new one. There were states that wanted to break up an African state for their own purposes, or sustain it to encourage the others. There was religious conflict between Christians Ibos, and their supporters, and Moslems, and their supporters. And there were those—like the United States—who did stay clear of the political entanglements and offer only humanitarian aid, and so cannot be faulted for sins of commission.

For the United States, this is an unusual position, since even the CIA, that perennial

whipping boy for the paranoid, has not been accused of interference in the affairs of Nigeria. But in the face of so deadly a conflict, the wisdom of noninterference should not be trumpeted too loudly. Those many deaths in Biafra diminish Americans, in John Donne's words: they constitute a human tragedy for which no one can wholly escape responsibility.

To the dead, and to the half-starved living, the chain of events that led them to their destiny is not much more significant than, for example, an effort to balance off Hue against My Lai. A civil war that began with massacres and ended in pervasive malnutrition reflects no credit on the government of Nigeria, nor, when the cost is totted up, can it be said to justify the rebels. At bottom was a mixture of greed and passions that could only have been sorted out by the kind of reason that today's rebels and establishments alike seem to eschew.

Meanwhile, there are the hungry to be fed, and order, and some way of normal living, to be restored. That, presumably, is being done. But the words that accompany these deeds carry their own seeds of future trouble. As is almost always the case in international wars, civil wars or domestic disturbances, violence begets violence, and no violence can be wholly victorious. Martin Luther King said so, and his birthday was ceremoniously honored in the United States yesterday. But how many, even of those who paid tribute to his memory, really took his lessons to their hearts?



ABM Debate and Soviet Power

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Let us suppose that President Nixon had been obliged to send Melvin Laird's nomination as secretary of defense to the Pentagon instead of to the Senate.

Let us suppose, too, that the Pentagon's generals and admirals had three times rejected the civilian, Laird, and had instead demanded the appointment of one of their own group. And let us suppose, finally, that President Nixon had been forced to name Gen. Earle Wheeler to the secretaryship.

We should then, rather clearly, have good reason to worry about the increasing power of the famous "military-industrial complex." Yet this is the exact parallel of what actually happened in the Soviet Union, when Marshal Rodion Malinovsky died and Marshal Andrei Grechko succeeded him as defense minister.

After Malinovsky died, as already reported in this space, it is well established that the Soviet Press held out for a week for the appointment of the civilian chief of Soviet defense production, P.F. Ustinov. And it is also well established that Marshal Grechko was finally named at the insistence of the massed phalanx of his fellow marshals.

Second Round

This is the context in which to consider the coming second round of senatorial argument about American ABM deployment. The basic facts, one must add, are also very much more sober today than they were a year ago, when Secretary Laird asked for authorization to deploy the Safeguard ABM system.

The heart of the matter is the rate of deployment of the giant Soviet missile, the SS-9. This missile is specially designed to neutralize the Minuteman missiles, which constitute the main strength of the American nuclear deterrent. And in 1969, SS-9 deployment surged forward at a record rate, instead of falling off, as forecast by the wisest members of the intelligence community.

The rate of SS-9 deployment, in fact, increased by 30 percent, which the world press might not have foreseen. Comparable accelerations are furthermore thought to be entirely feasible this year and next year. And if that is what happens, our Minuteman missiles will be entirely neutralized by about the end of 1974, unless the Safeguard program is also accelerated to the utmost.

This is a deadly dangerous business. If the SALT talks do not achieve an early, rather unlikely success, President Nixon will have to begin thinking about building a second generation nuclear deterrent, in addition to the Safeguard system.

To see the danger, you need only remember the Cuban missile crisis, when this country's nuclear striking power was five times

greater than the power then possessed by the Soviets. Nonetheless, the Cuban crisis was the most breathless moment in all the troubled history of the years after World War II.

Consider, then, what may happen when Soviet nuclear striking power is five times our own—when the prospect we face if the anti-ABM senators win the next round. No one but a fool can suppose that this kind of fearsome upset in the balance of nuclear power will fail to embolden the Soviet marshals.

No one but a fool can suppose, either, that the increased boldness will not show itself in the kind of Soviet actions that the Kremlin policy-makers still consider much too risky. And none but a fool can ignore the key fact that the Soviets long since began to show greater and greater boldness in their actions in the Middle East. Concerning the Middle East, we have already been warned by the gross bad faith the Kremlin has

just displayed in the U.S.-Soviet discussions of an Arab-Israeli settlement. For the present, however, we can rely on the Israeli splendid courage and hardihood to defend their land and people against any attack the Arabs can mount.

But it is quite obvious that we cannot possibly rely on continuing Israeli success, if the Soviet actions in the Middle East go on getting bolder and bolder. For instance, a thousand Russian "air volunteers" would be quite enough to pound the Israeli Air Force out of the air, despite all the skill and bravery of the Israeli pilots.

That is the kind of future development that now has to be carefully weighed. And with the nuclear balance five-to-one against him, what can any American President do about such development, except to utter impotent protest? The answer is simple. When Gen. Edward Kennedy and his allies declaim against the ABM, they are quite possibly talking about 2.5 million dead Jews.

The Liberal-Panther Alliance

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Soon after the fatal shooting of two Black Panther leaders in last month's Chicago police raid, an immensely popular Negro entertainer—long a vocal foe of violence and extremism—was not far from saying to the Black Panther party.

He specifically earmarked the contribution to the Panthers' much-ballyhooed breakfast-for-ghetto-children program. But it never got there. The check had not even been cashed when the money was sent direct to Black Panther national headquarters in Berkeley, Calif., which has a voracious appetite for cash to finance its weekly newspaper and incessant travels by party functionaries around the nation and the world.

The incident is uncharacteristically typical of the new relationship between some liberals, black and white, and the Panthers. Since the Chicago police raid, liberals who question the police tactics in that raid have rushed in with money and kind words for the Panthers. They have been welcomed with open arms by Panther leaders, who do not share the racist contempt for white liberals that distinguishes most other black extremist organizations.

Membership Cut

But the basic deception inherent in the misappropriation of the \$5,000 contribution before this relationship between liberals and Panthers. The liberals choose to believe that the Panthers, while outrageously bellicose and obscene in their rhetoric, are really nothing more than a small, badly divided civil rights group under constant police harassment. In truth, they are far more: a well disciplined and centrally directed party with potential for growth and—most alarming—with a criminal record.

The present Panther organization of some 30 chapters and from 1,000 to 1,500 members is down from the peak of a year ago at the Panthers' own choosing—to maintain a tighter discipline. For example, Stokely Carmichael (briefly "prime minister" of the Panthers) and his followers were purged for black racism deviating from Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. A tight central control, formerly maintained by "enforcers" who

traveled the country, now comes straight from national headquarters. More than any other black revolutionary organization, the Panthers maintain close ties with overseas Communist parties.

Whether or not the Panthers are the beneficiary of Communist contributions from abroad is a matter of debate, but there is at least suspicion of financial aid from countries that receive regular and unremitting praise in the weekly newspaper, the Black Panther.

Ever since ended Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver (a fugitive from U.S. justice) turned up in Pyongyang, North Korea, last year, the newspaper has regularly carried the picture and words of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung—a most mundane and non-charismatic Communist leader. Cleaver has met three times with Arab leader Yasser Arafat, leading to a shift in the Arab camp, including an attack on "imperialism" in the Jan. 3 issue.

But if civil libertarians can overlook Panther ties with overseas Communist governments, it is hard to see how they can close their eyes to the extensive evidence of Panther criminal records. Nobody knows the full extent of Panther involvement in extortion, robbery, and burglary. The arrest of more than 350 Panthers on criminal charges in 1969 alone barely scratches the surface of suspected Panther participation in unsolved and undetected crime.

Extortion from white merchants in the ghetto, much of it unreported to authorities, is a regular source of funding in Panther grand strategy. Moreover, there is hard to find information from former Panthers that bank robberies to obtain funds for the party—in the old Bolshevik tradition of "expropriation"—were planned and executed in 1968 and perhaps into early 1969 (although recently Panther leaders have discouraged such activity).

Nevertheless, so great is the Panther attraction for ghetto capers that known members of the Panthers keep appearing on police blotters for spontaneous nonpolitical crimes. In 1969, for example, Panthers were arrested and charged in major armed robberies in

Romance and Arrogance In Biafra's Downfall

By Stanley Meisler

LAGOS.—Biafra collapsed in chaos this week partly because of hunger and Nigerian firepower, partly because of arrogance and Biafran romance.

To a soldier, an assessment of the 30-month-old civil war would be simple: Nigeria's larger army and superior arms and blockade of food won the war. The people of the secessionist state until they were too weak and dispirited to fight back.

But a politician or a psychologist might add a complicating and more interesting assessment: The leaders of Biafra could have salvaged something and avoided the present debacle if they had not been blinded by their own arrogance and by their naive and romantic view of the world.

Enormous miscalculations came from this attitude. At the beginning, the people who made up the bulk of Biafra's population, believed that the other tribes of Nigeria were too incompetent and inefficient to do the job. The Ibos had been the best educated and most Westernized people of Nigeria, and they sometimes displayed their contempt for other tribes.

The Biafran leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, an Oxford graduate, showed this too attitude even more than most. Soon after secession in May, 1967, Gen. Ojukwu was asked if he believed Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the federal ruler, was bluffing with his threat to invade Biafra and put down the rebellion.

"No," answered Gen. Ojukwu. "I don't think he's bluffing. Bluffing presupposes a certain amount of intelligence."

Doubted Unity

The Biafrans also believed that the other tribes in Nigeria would never stay together long enough to prosecute a war successfully. But if they had anticipated the bloody struggle that ensued, they might have thought again about secession and settled instead for the limited autonomy of a state within the Nigerian federation.

The Biafrans' confidence that they could withstand any threat from Nigeria was complete—but false.

As the war continued and their fortunes dissipated, the Biafrans had several chances to negotiate an agreement with the federal government that would have given them far more rights than they are likely to receive now.

But the Biafrans, powered by their romantic illusions, stubbornly refused. They simply believed all the things that they had been

taught by missionaries in the schools: right triumphs in the end. God will save them, the good people of the world will not stand by and let injustice go on.

The Biafrans never could understand the failure of the powers of the world to stop the Nigerian. They believed they had suffered grievous indignities. Thirty thousand Ibos had been slaughtered. Northern tribesmen in 1967, a massacre that precipitated the secession. More than a million people, mostly children, died of malnutrition and starvation in the Biafran blockade. Surely, the Biafrans believed, the good Christians of the world would stop this soon. In the summer of 1968, a peace conference in Addis Ababa. I replied that I had been disappointed by his compromising tone.

"Why should we compromise?" he snapped out that three armies had surrounded the Biafrans and were preparing to march. "But that would be a military solution," he said. "Our problems are political problems. They can be solved by military means. There can be no military solution to our problems."

"That may be true," I said. "You'll be dead."

He shrugged and walked away.

Close to Victory

Even with their miscalculations, however, the Biafrans came to within a few months of winning their independence. In the first few months of war, the Biafrans, in a surprise attack, crossed the Niger River, invaded the federal Nigeria, and moved within 100 miles of Lagos. Observers believe that the Biafrans could have moved on that, could have taken Lagos, and entered the government. But the Biafrans, surprised at their own success, halted their advance. In a few months, they were driven to Biafra.

Outnumbering the Biafrans 180,000 men to 40,000 and enormous supplies of weapons, the British and Nigerian forces attacked the Biafrans from three fronts at once.

Unable to withstand the power and weakened by almost years of hunger, the Biafrans felt that their illusions could no longer sustain them. Biafra collapsed.

Letters

Progressive Iran

Re the "Free Iran" advertisement in the IHT carried on Page 2 of the Jan. 12 edition:

The Middle East is one of the world's most volatile areas, each day bringing with it news of disaster and stories of hangings, revolutions and sabotage. Yet there is Iran, which has become one of the most progressive countries of modern times. This has come about through the deter-

mination, foresight and leadership of the shah. The shah is becoming, to the amazement of economists but not to the surprise of those who study the growth with his economy, a modern and independent nation.

Consider his renowned "white revolution." The reforms include establishment of full legal equality for women, increased educational facilities and the revolutionary reforms under which thousands of farmers were sold the holdings of the heretofore powerful landlords.

The shah is striving for a dependent Iran and he will not let his policies without having made false promises or compromise in opposition to the will of the majority.

KAMRAN MASHAYEKHI
Geneva.

One That Failed

Civil aircraft hijacking has to be Spain. After the first hijacking, the Spanish authorities "batted a thousand." The hijacker ordered the Madrid-to-Zaragoza twin-engine Metropolitain to be sent to Albania. The pilot would have to return for the distance and when he landed at Zaragoza, the authorities defused the first connected the battery and the hijacker to inform the passengers that the aircraft there to stay. All passengers ordered to disembark with "hands up."

Although such action involves a minimal calculated risk for passengers and crew, means sure failure for the hijacker.

HENRY T. JAMES
Madrid.

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Brazil (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00
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Canada (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00
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Germany (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00
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U.S.A. (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00
U.K. (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00
U.K. (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00
Yugoslavia (sea)	65.00	125.00	180.00

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 16, 1895
PARIS.—A bolt came from the blue last night, and this morning France is without a head. Shortly before two o'clock M. Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, informed M. Dupuy and his colleagues of his intention to resign his office, requesting the ministers to hold their offices until arrangements for the transmission of powers were completed. A meeting of the National Convention to elect a new president will be convened for tomorrow. An orderly transfer of power is expected and the republic upheld.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 16, 1920
PARIS.—Announcement is made by the executors of the estate of the late James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Rodman Wamamaker and the Guaranty Trust Co., that Mr. Frank A. Munsey, owner of the New York Sun, Baltimore News and other periodicals bearing his name, has purchased all the Bennett newspapers, which include the New York Herald, the Evening Telegram and the European edition of the Herald, published in Paris. The transfer of these properties represents probably the most notable newspaper deal in the history of American journalism.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

But Don't Reject Talks Offer

East Germans Nettle at Brandt Report

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The East German Communists said today they were not "satisfied" with Willy Brandt's report yesterday to the Bonn parliament, but they did not reject out of hand the chancellor's offer for East-West German talks to renounce the use of force.

Brandt's office was expected to come Monday when Walter Ulbricht has called a press conference. It was the first time since June 1961—two months before the Communists built the Berlin border wall—that the East German leader invited Western newsmen to attend one of his rare appearances at a news conference.

Neues Deutschland, the party newspaper, and other East German news media refrained from commenting editorially on Mr. Brandt's statements and merely carried critical reports from their Bonn correspondents.

This was seen to indicate Mr. Ulbricht himself wants to respond to Mr. Brandt, who announced in his "state of the nation" message that he plans to make a formal offer for talks shortly in a letter to Willi Stoph, the East German premier.

Germany territory." Instead, the paper added, "he repeatedly attempted to differentiate between the socialist states and lashed out into attacks against the German Democratic Republic."

Despite the criticism contained in the initial East German reaction, it was believed there was some interest in the Communist country to conclude with the West Germans an agreement on the mutual renunciation of force.

Such a pact, Mr. Brandt had declared, should be based on mutual nonrecognition, on respect for the territorial integrity, on the obligation to seek peaceful solutions for all problems, and on respect for existing borders.

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French Gangster Gets 20 Years for Revenge Killing

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A leading French underworld figure, Barthélemy Guérini, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for murder here today after one of France's biggest recent gangland trials.

Women in the assize court here screamed as the judge read out the sentence on Guérini, alleged by police to be head of a big drug, prostitution and racketeering ring.

His brother, Pascal, and two other accused received 15-year sentences. A fifth man was acquitted.

When their sentences were read out, the four men shouted, "We are innocent. This is a disgrace."

The trial followed an outburst of underworld violence in Marseilles in the summer of 1967, during which the head of the powerful Guérini clan, Antoine, was shot dead at the wheel of his car.

Shortly afterwards, a thief called Claude Mandravy, who had stolen jewels from Antoine's widow, was killed. Police charged Guérini and the other men with his murder.

The jury took two hours to reach a decision on the five men, all of whom had pleaded not guilty.

Athens Receives U.S. Ambassador

ATHENS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The Greek regent received the credentials of the long-awaited U.S. ambassador today and told him Greece is "an ally of importance and an indispensable partner."

Despite the wide publicity at the arrival of Ambassador Henry J. Tasca last week, the public was not given the full text of his speech or of the reply by the regent, Lt. Gen. George Zolotas.

A 4-line communique summarized Mr. Tasca's remarks, saying he had spoken of President Nixon's "great interest toward Greece."

The Greek press had treated Mr. Nixon's appointment for the military-supported victory for the military-supported victory. The post of ambassador had remained vacant for over a year following the resignation of Phillips Talbot, a Johnson appointee.

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SNOW JOB—The image of Buddha is a flame burning bright, even in the snow, and even in Switzerland in this 12-foot-high snow statue erected in the village of Lohn.

Soviet Union Goes to Work On First Census Since 1959

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Some 500,000 census-takers today begin the nationwide task of recording the population changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union since the last census in 1959.

Every urban and rural dwelling is supposed to be visited during the eight-day census period, and every household asked 13 questions on such subjects as age, sex, marital status, nationality, languages spoken, education and source of income.

Complaints by population experts on the scanty information provided by the 1959 census led the Central Statistics Administration, which runs the census, to enlarge the number of questions to help solve some pressing demographic-economic problems.

Every fourth person questioned will answer seven additional questions aimed at finding out the migration habits of workers.

Soviet economists and planners want to know the number of workers and their families who migrate, and in particular what prompts them to move—climate, wages, housing or some other reason.

Tories Hold Lead Over Labor in 2 London Polls

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Two opinion polls published here today show Britain's opposition Conservatives maintaining their lead over the ruling Labor party but their leader, Edward Heath, is still trailing Prime Minister Harold Wilson in popularity.

The Harris poll in the Daily Express showed that 51 percent of electors would vote Conservative if there were an election, an 11 percent lead over Labor. The last Harris poll in November showed a 10 percent lead.

The Daily Mail published a poll giving the opposition lead as 67 percent, a jump of 2.2 percent compared with a poll taken just before Christmas.

The Express poll showed 47 percent of voters preferred Mr. Wilson as national leader as against 39 percent for Mr. Heath, figures repeated in the Mail poll.

Johnny Murphy, Relief Star, Mets General Manager, Dies

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Johnny Murphy, 51, general manager of the New York Mets during the team's miraculous climb from the depths of baseball to its heights, died last night.

Mr. Donald Grant, board chairman of the world champions, said that Mr. Murphy died at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken on Dec. 30, after having suffered a heart attack at his home in Yonkers.

In an era of home-run sluggers, Murphy carved a place for himself in baseball history as the game's first fully glamorized relief pitcher.

Until he became a much-publicized "dremmer" for the New York Yankees in the mid-1950s, the custom had been to leave string pitchers in a game much longer than they were right.

Murphy, a tall, lantern-jawed right-hander, changed the pattern. About one day out of four, he would stroll in from the bullpen to stop an uprising. Usually he inherited the most difficult pitching assignment; bases full, big sluggers coming up. In road games the crowd would be roaring for blood.

The man in the batter's box could be a Jimmie Foxx, a Hank Greenberg, a Ted Williams or a Stud York.

To the Yankees, though, the sight of Murphy ambulating to the mound brought reassurance. "Here comes Grandma," they said. "No need to worry." Most of the time, they were right.

The "Grandma" nickname apparently resulted from what earthier teammates regarded as fussiness in the pitcher's character. Even in his 30s he was orderly, sophisticated, fastidious. But there was nothing fussy about the way he would throw a curve in clutch situations.

In 11 1/2 seasons as a vital force in the Yankee dynasty, the Bronx-born Fordham graduate figured in seven American League pennants and six world championships.

Counting minor-league service, Murphy spent 18 seasons as a professional baseball player. In all but three of those seasons, he wound up winning more games than he lost.

First Proof Found Of Jerusalem's Burning in A.D. 70

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Israeli archaeologists today reported uncovering the ruins of a building destroyed when the Roman general Titus captured and burned Jerusalem 1,900 years ago.

Prof. Nachman Avigad, one of the leaders of the Hebrew University archaeological team, described the discovery as "a dramatic, historical and archaeological find of first-rank importance."

He said the building, full of ashes, soot, charred beams and stones burned red and black by fire, was the first tangible evidence of the burning of the second temple and Jerusalem in the year A.D. 70—a fact previously known only from the works of contemporary historians.

As the news spread through Jerusalem, hundreds of persons flocked to the site in the Jewish quarter of the Old City, only 150 yards away from the Temple Mount, which is now topped by the al-Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock.

The building, apparently a workshop, which Prof. Avigad said had been discovered in exactly the same state as it was at the destruction, is situated on a hill overlooking the Walling Wall—the remaining western wall of the temple enclosure and Jewry's holiest shrine.

Javits Meets Sunay
ANKARA, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Jacob Javits, N.Y., today had an unscheduled meeting with Turkish President Cevdet Sunay. Sen. Javits, who is here for talks with Turkish leaders on the Middle East, Sixth Fleet visits and U.S. bases in Turkey, was not scheduled to meet Mr. Sunay but the meeting was arranged by Turkish Senator Kasim Gulak.

Lebanon Orders Guerrillas To Shut Two Offices in Towns

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The Lebanese government today ordered two commando representatives of two southern Lebanese guerrilla groups to shut two offices in towns. The offices were set up by angry residents. The government ordered commando offices to be closed.

At Hasbaya and Nabatieh closed within 48 hours.

A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that the offices involved belonged to the Syrian Baath party. He said the demonstration was more against Baath than against the commandos as such.

Other sources said that the first demonstration began yesterday at Hasbaya and the burning of the Baath office took place there this morning.

Jordan Hopes West Fills Its Arms Needs

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan has reacted to the news that the United States will not supply arms to the West, despite pressures from him to obtain arms from the East.

But he added in a public speech in Amman that the king has often made before, but they were of special concern to the people of Jordan, the northeast corner of Jordan, under constant artillery bombardment and frequent air raids since June 1967. The fact that Jordan has not yet been able to put a rifle in the sky to meet Israeli air raids has led to demands that the government turn to the East for supplies.

Salah Abu Zeid, the minister of information, in a telephone conversation from Amman, denied reports published in a Beirut newspaper, Al Nahar, and in a story carried by the Associated Press, that the king said he had asked for arms "in the East" but had not yet received a reply. Al Nahar has been banned from Jordan for a week.

Jordan receives \$96 million a year in subsidies from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya to compensate for its losses in the 1967 war and enable it to continue to maintain its armaments. The king has repeatedly indicated that this was insufficient.

Jordan is known to have received 13 American-built Starfighters in recent months, but it has not yet completed training its pilots or combat. Pakistanis have been assisting in the training and some Jordanians have been sent to the United States and Britain.

Altogether Jordan has ordered 36 Starfighters from the United States. Fewer more are expected to be delivered this winter.

The Jordanian Army is equipped with American Patton and British Centurion tanks.

8,000 Egypt Troops Reported in Libya

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser has sent 8,000 Egyptian troops to neighboring Libya at the request of its new military leader, a Lebanese newspaper reported today.

Al Hayat quoted diplomatic sources as saying the troops were sent before the visit to Libya last month of Mr. Nasser and the Sudanese leader, Maj. Gen. Jaafar Numeiri.

Col. Moammar el-Kaddafi, chairman of Libya's revolutionary command council, asked for the troops following the announcement that a plot against his regime had been discovered.

Israeli Shell Towns

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Israeli shells landed in an unknown area of the southern Lebanese frontier today.

The Israeli shelling, in retaliation for a mortar attack on Israeli settlements, originated in Lebanon, was directed at the village of Yarin, about half a mile north of the border.

It was the first time the area had been involved in a border clash since the 1948 war. Hitherto, guerrilla attacks and Israeli reprisals had been concentrated in southeast Lebanon.

A Lebanese spokesman said "several" mortar shells hit the area and Lebanese artillery replied. There were no casualties, the spokesman said.

Reports from Yarin, however, said 30 shells landed on Lebanese soil. The reports said all telephone lines in the area were out for some time.

Warring to Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 15.—Israel warned in a stiff letter to the Security Council today that it will take whatever measures "it deems appropriate" to defend itself against Arab commando attacks from Lebanon as a hint of more trouble to come, notwithstanding reports that the delicately balanced Lebanese government is making new efforts to control the guerrillas.

The government fell after an Israeli reprisal raid on the Beirut airport just over a year ago.

The letter from Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoaeh held Lebanon responsible for recent raids across the border.

Cairo Says Israel Carried Out 3 Abortive Raids

CAIRO, Jan. 15 (AP).—Israeli jets carried out three abortive raids over Egyptian military positions today, the military command announced here.

The Middle East News Agency said Israeli warplanes, twice attempted to raid Egyptian targets but were "driven back by Egyptian fighters."

It added that a third raid was carried out over Israel in the Suez Canal region but "Egyptian anti-aircraft guns forced the Israeli aircraft eastwards."

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command announced Israeli jets today attacked Egyptian military targets in the central sector of the Suez Canal. All aircraft returned safely. A 40-minute strike, the command added.

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Music in Germany

A Straightforward 'Lulu' in Frankfurt

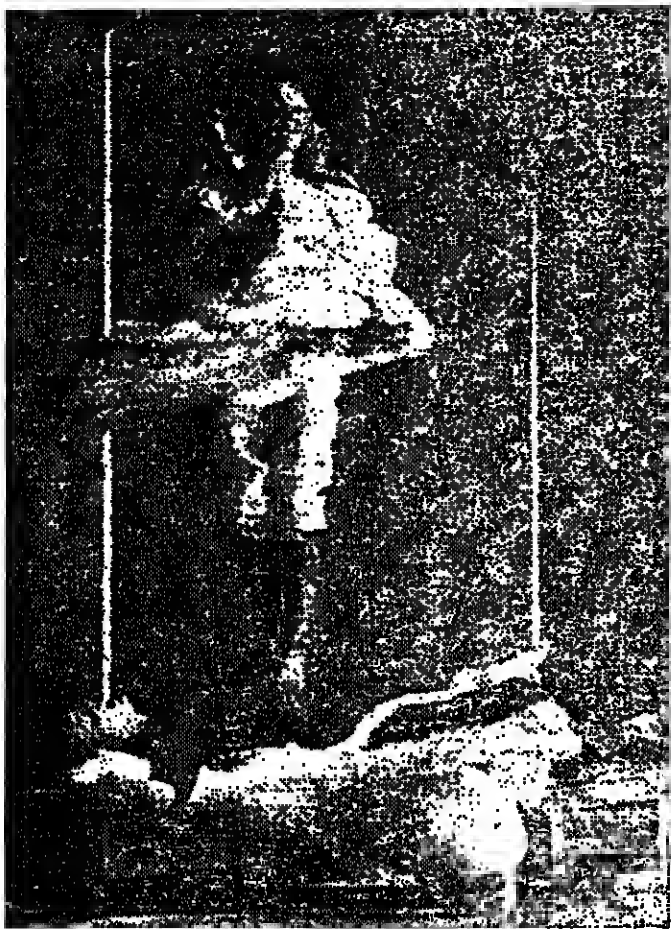
By David Stevens
FRANKFURT, Jan. 15.—The Frankfurt Opera's 1969 production of "Lulu" was one of the postwar German stagings that got Alban Berg's operatic fragment out of the archives and into the theater, where it belongs.

Now there is a 1970 Frankfurt version—it would have been 1969, but the flu epidemic delayed the first performance to New Year's Day—and it confirms the success of its predecessor by keeping this masterpiece in the repertoire as seen through different eyes.

If the new staging by Rudolf Noelle, one of Germany's leading play directors, does not shed any blinding new light on "Lulu," it is still well considered and straightforward, understating both the symbolism and the realism. Noelle and his designer, Jürgen Rose, have taken advantage of the deep Frankfurt stage in using the same large rectangular space for each scene. Thus, for example, the bare wood of the London attic where Lulu meets her sordid end can be seen to be the framework of her lavish salon in Dr. Schön's home. Her life has not changed so much; only the illusion of bourgeois respectability is gone.

The production also underplays the circus symbolism of the prologue, which was a basic element in Günther Rennert's 1969 staging here. Only a false procenium with blinking lights and grotesque figures, and a clown who opens and closes the curtains, remain as between-the-scenes reminders of the prologue's analogy between the human characters and wild animals.

Silent Film Strip
 Noelle also went as far as possible in clarifying the story. The Act II interlude of Lulu's conviction for killing Dr. Schön, her imprisonment, and elaborate



Anja Silja as Lulu and James Harper as the painter.

escape are shown, as Berg intended, in a silent film strip. Act III poses problems, since except for the very end of the opera it is uncompleted and unpublished. The first scene, in a Paris gambling den, is usually narrated or just ignored, but Noelle staged it briefly with a few lines of spoken dialogue while the orchestra played the Variations from the Lulu Symphony, which Berg drew from music intended for this scene. Then the final scene was mimed in some detail during the symphony's Adagio, ending with Lulu's death shriek and the final lines of her lesbian companion, also a victim of Jack the Ripper's knife. An unsatisfactory but valiant attempt to solve an insoluble production problem.

Anja Silja's Lulu fitted this production. She has only to step on the stage to be a credible representative of the "eternal feminine" spirit, and her acting is detailed yet devoid of superficially seductive gimmickery. The voice is another matter, with a tone that becomes raw in the upper reaches and a technique not equal to all Berg's ferocious demands—yet even this is minimized by strongly dramatic and musical phrasing. Leonardo Wolovsky as Dr. Schön, was musically sure and convincing as a beaten man who never quite loses his bourgeois dignity. The strong cast also included Sona Cervens as the lesbian Countess Geschwitz, Josef Hopferwieser as Alwa, James Harper as the painter and Manfred Schenk as Rodrigo.

Christoph von Dohnanyi had musical matters well under control at the performance Tuesday. The singers could be heard clearly without shouting, and in the orchestra the work's formal structure seemed more apparent than is often the case, although not at the expense of its lyricism.

ARTS AGENDA

The piano recital tonight at the "Académie de Droit" auditorium by Youna Guller will mark the return to the Paris concert scene of a figure from the front ranks of pianists of the period between the two wars. Her name is largely unknown today due to more than two decades of inactivity before the public, but a series of appearances in London in 1965-66 drew wide attention from the critics there, with *The Times* summing up her "Phoenix-like return to the musical scene" as an example of "music-making of Promethean might."

 The revival of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, on Jan. 22 will have three Americans in the cast—Marina Arroyo as Leonora, Shirley Verrett as Azucena and James McCracken as Manrico. Delme Bryn-Jones sings the principal baritone role of di Luna and Edward Downes is the conductor.

 The Royal Ballet of London has announced plans for a reorganization to take effect in September. Instead of the present two companies that work independently, one in London and one usually on tour, there will be one company with 90 dancers performing at Covent Garden during the fall and winter and in the major provincial centers in the spring, and another group of 25 dancers that will tour in the fall and winter and have a London season as well. It is expected that this will permit the production of more new ballets and greater opportunities for performing for younger dancers.

 The International Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM), previously devoted only to the pop market, is being held for the first time this year in the classical field in Cannes, with the participation of the International Council of Music. The program includes a series of concerts introducing recent chamber works as well as some young artists, and a concert of Asian music. The program concludes Jan. 16 and 17 with a symposium on the promotion of classical and contemporary music, with Marcel Landowski, head of the music, opera and dance section of the French Cultural Ministry, as the chairman.

Paris Movies

Variations on Familiar Themes

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Jan. 15.—Of late, the cinema has been restricting itself to about four types of plot. The result is that one seems to be seeing the same film about three times a week.

In "Le Passager de la Fin" (at the Colisée) we have a detective-fiction paraphrase of the woman-with-a-past theme. Although it's critical bad manners to expose the secrets of a mystery story, here, again, we have the case of a young wife who, desperately trying to conceal a sexual slip from her jealous husband, falls victim to blackmail.

This latter-day version of the familiar plight of many a Victorian heroine has been written by the clever detective story author Sébastien Japrisot. He has succeeded in galvanizing the ancient hookum quite nimbly, though makers become somewhat tedious as the complicated plot thickens to an almost impenetrable degree.

The distinguished director of "Gervaise" and "Forbidden Games," René Clément, has stage-managed the thriller efficiently, though his talents are for psychological dramas of more substance. The attractive Marlène Jobert gives an appealing account of the pursued and persecuted wife, a modern sister of the heroines of the old saw-mill and railroad-switch melodramas. Charles Bronson, clocking and acting increasingly like George Bancroft, brings a tough humor and rugged vitality to the role of the villain who turns out to be a better man than he seems at first.



Charles Bronson.



Marlène Jobert.

seeking in vain for affection and understanding. With her cinematic debut, Miss Minnelli achieves immediate distinction. You will not find better acting on the Paris screens at the moment than hers in the telephone-booth scene in which she tries frantically to retain her indifferent lover. There is the certain stab of authentic heartbreak. The cinema is in urgent need of histrionic talent of like quality. It is a pleasure to welcome a novice actress of such gifts.

is miscast in a role that demands a bold touch of romantic dash and would have been suited to Alain Delon or Jacques Charrier. But there is a carefree spirit and flavor to the proceedings, with the acting sharply checked from a gallop into pure burlesque, and it has been handsomely photographed in color by Armand Marco.

"The Italian Job" (at the Elysees—shown in English) is all about a big bank-robbbery which, next to the western, has become the most frequently repeated theme for a movie.

This time it is an armored truck, loaded with loot, making its way through traffic jams to the Turin airport that is the prey of a band of British bandits. These intricate maneuvers are masterminded by a patriotic English prison warden (amusingly played as an effete snob by Michael Caine) and Caine is his trusty agent, who moves the operation swiftly to an ambiguous conclusion. A routine comedy-thriller, the film takes on a sparkle in the Coward interludes of which, alas, there are too few; the major portion of the running-time being devoted to motor-chases.

"The Sterile Cuckoo" (at the Vendôme, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Publicis Champs-Élysées in English) takes us on another conducted tour of contemporary university life. Ably directed by Alan J. Pakula, it rings up the iron curtain of the generation gap and reveals that the young girls and boys of today differ very little from those portrayed by Booth Tarkington.

But this film is of interest principally for the charming performance given by Liza Minnelli as a lovelorn youngster.

Prehistoric Find
PULA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 15 (AP).—A prehistoric settlement, believed to be between 6,000 and 7,000 years old, has been found on the Esla Peninsula, near Medulin, in Southern Istria. Pieces of ceramics and tiles of baked soil were among items unearthed.

Cut-Off for the Long-Winded

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Telephones that cut off automatically after three minutes are being installed by Japanese authorities in a bid to heat long-winded callers who monopolize public telephones.

Seven thousand sets are being provided by the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT). Musical notes will warn callers 30 seconds before the phones go silent.

The telephones, designed to foil callers who speak for hours for only 10 yen (about 3 cents), will replace about 340,000 red and blue public phones throughout the country next year, the NTT warned.

Music in England

Missing a Good Thing

By Henry Pleasants
LONDON.—Critical preoccupation with serialism and with the electronic and aleatory antics of the avant-garde has made the last quarter of a century tough for composers whose only claim to attention is the achievement of enjoyable and emotionally stirring music.

Among them must be reckoned Zoltan Kodaly, who died in 1967 at the age of 84. He was doubly handicapped by being a contemporary of Bela Bartok, whose time has since passed with minor masters unless like Nielsen in Denmark, Janacek in Czechoslovakia and De Falla in Spain, they stand more or less alone. Kodaly, in Hungary, was denied this luxury. He had not only Bartok but also Dohnanyi and Leo Weiner to contend with, both composers of music well made and enjoyable.

He is known abroad primarily for the suite from his opera (more accurately *songspiel* or musical) "Hary Janos," dating from 1928, and his "Psalmus Hungaricus," a choral masterpiece first performed in 1923. Hungarians know him also as the composer of a vast number of choral works, many of them written for children and reflecting his lifelong concern with pedagogy.

At the Elizabeth Hall a few nights ago, we had a chance to learn just how fine a choral composer Kodaly was, and how much, too, the neglect of his music has been a public loss. Cecilia Vajda, a Kodaly pupil and former chorus master of the Hungarian Radio Choir, conducted the BBC Chorus in a long program of his music, some of it of relatively recent date, and almost all of it performed for the first time in England.

It's all very Hungarian, of course, with some Moussorgskian overtones in the lyrical contours, and much of it is concerned with Hungarian tribulation under a succession of conquerors beginning with the Turks. But quite aside from national and political implications, it commands attention, respect and affection for its evident mastery of the composer's craft, for its melodic, harmonic and rhythmic invention, and for its resourceful exploitation of the colors and cadences of Hungarian song and speech.

The real surprise of the evening, however, was two groups of piano pieces stunningly played by Tamas Vaszary. If one does not think of Kodaly as a composer for piano, this is easily explained by the fact that his nine piano pieces, Opus 3, dating from 1909, were being heard in England for the first time! Engagingly reminiscent of both Debussy and early Bartok, they are absolutely first-class. Pianists capable of coping with their considerable technical challenges have been missing a good thing.

Speaking of Kodaly, there have been several showings recently of the Hungarian film version of "Hary Janos." Some lovely folk songs are sung in a most unlovely fashion by Hungarian Opera singers, but otherwise it is a delightful accomplishment.



— Mister Keen!
 — Yes?
 — Ideas are like golfballs,
 if well driven they arrive where they should.
 Now, Mister Keen, we should like our idea driven well;
 we only want to catch your attention for a few seconds.
 Don't you agree?
 — Yes, I agree.
 — Here is the idea:
 there is no place or region in Europe
 where the future has more future than **Southern Italy.**
 The South of Italy is in the middle
 of the liquid blue bridge, the Mediterranean,
 linking Europe to the Third-World
 There are highways, ports, airports,
 wide industrial areas,
 able hands and nimble brains
 who work in the dry, vast lands of the South,
 where the sun reigns master 300 days a year.
 We at IASM know it well,
 since we spend 365 days a year trying to explain,
 free of charge, to those who write to us,
 those facilities, useful investment opportunities
 and industries which are most profitable.
 Write to us, Mister Keen
 Our address:

IASM*
 Institute for Assistance
 to the Development of Southern Italy
 Viale Pilsudski, 124 - 00197 Roma
 Telephone 80,52.41.

*IASM, a non-profit organization connected to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno

European Economy: A Special Report

France:

A Fear of Structural Weakness

By Henry Gmiger

PARIS (NYT).—Last year was a hectic and unsettling one for France. It promises to be no different this year.

The resignation of President Georges Pompidou last April and his replacement two months later by Georges Pompidou, his younger brother, marked more than a political change. Suddenly the country became preoccupied with its economic well-being after 11 years of a man and a style that gave an appearance of world power and old strength.

The appearance had been a year before when discontent by students and workers produced riots, a paralysis in industrial production and public services, and a near-collapse of the regime.

Gen. de Gaulle had still been unable to devalue the franc despite the speculation against it and the enormous drain on France's once fat reserves. By the time Mr. Pompidou took office, the outflow of funds and the discount of the franc in money markets was such that he felt obliged in August to devalue as his first emergency measure a 12.5 percent devaluation.

Program Set

A few weeks later, the government drew up a five-point program involving severe credit restrictions, a reduction in the rate of increase of public spending so as to produce a balanced budget, and measures to encourage private savings.

The goal was to reduce internal consumption and to transfer industrial production to the export market so that by the middle of 1970 inflation would be brought under control at home and balance established in trade abroad.

Officials began the new year in relative euphoria because the program was working better and faster than they had expected. A balanced budget was voted by parliament, private savings set a record, exports were covering 90 percent and more of imports by the end of the year, the rate of interest was lowered, and a tendency to spending showed a tendency to be completely stable, did not spurt out of control.

GNP Misses

The economy recorded an estimated increase of 2.2 percent in the gross national product. There was virtually full employment, with industry complaining of a shortage of trained personnel.

But beyond the short-range concern for the country's finances lay serious long-range concerns about structural weaknesses. Wide discontent underlined the gravity of these weaknesses.

The country was told, for example, that the year of wide-open competition, France had entered, it did not have adequate industrial structures. Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that France could not play a world role until it had developed a fully competitive industry. A noticeable trend toward industrial mergers indicated that industrialists were taking the problem seriously.

It was believed that the trend toward concentration, involving the merger of some companies and the disappearance of others, would continue. Many economists saw the salvation of French industry, in part at least, in the Common Market. Agriculture was also in a difficult transitional period. Most experts recognized that France still had too many peasants and that the need to contain

trade and modernize was as great in agriculture as it was in industry.

Perhaps half the active rural population of about three million will have to move off the farms, and this will give the country a source of manpower for the years ahead provided its school facilities are able to train the newcomers.

The small shopkeeper and artisan were also threatened by the trend to concentration and efficiency. Chain stores and supermarkets are becoming increasingly part of the landscape, but what may be lost in intimacy and the personal touch may be gained in fairer prices for consumers.

In the meantime, unrest made the country aware that changes were afoot and that the transitional phase could be a painful one.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing
France's Finance Minister.

Italy:

Symptoms of Inflation Fever

By Robert C. Doty

ROME (NYT).—The healthy glow that has suffused the face of Italy for the last four years began to take on something of a hectic flush at the end of 1969, threatening a bout of inflation fever for 1970.

Strikes throughout the fall cut production and reduced the growth rate from an anticipated 6 to 7 percent to about 5.4 percent, still a respectable rate. But strike settlements will increase labor costs this year by an estimated 16 to 17 percent.

If industry tries to pass on higher labor costs to consumers, it will both speed up the inflationary cycle and reduce its ability to compete in export markets.

These factors have moved Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo, who, with governor Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, has guided the nation through most of the 1963-64 slump and through the recent 14 years, to remark that a "clearly difficult situation" faces the nation this year.

The increase in labor costs, he said, "cannot in any way be equaled by increased production."

The squeeze will be tightest on those sectors of the economy largely dependent on export markets. They are confronted with competitive world market prices at a time when labor costs have soared.

One noted economic analyst foresees the possibility that "Italy will have the sad distinction of experiencing both inflation and increased unemployment."

He reasons that inflation and wage rises result in a shortage of investment capital to expand production. At the same time, a predicted decline in construction will produce large layoffs, and efforts by industrial management to counteract the wage rises by technological improvements will reduce their labor needs.

Chances for parrying these threats depend on two imperatives.

First, the nation's economic managers must achieve more success than they have had thus far in checking the flight of

capital abroad. This movement—estimated to have drained \$3.3 billion out of Italy last year—is motivated primarily by the search for higher interest rates abroad rather than by the political-economic panic that produced a similar phenomenon in 1963.

Suggested remedies they were also "ridged" at this time last year but have not yet made their way through parliament include new laws to ease the issuance of new stocks and make them attractive to investors and to authorize the formation and sale of mutual funds.

And Mr. Carli may seek to check or reverse the capital flow by counseling issuance of Italian bonds—there have already been several—on the Euro-dollar market, letting prices of state bonds sag to increase their yield or applying a credit squeeze to make Italian interest rates competitive with those that have been attracting capital abroad.

Political Imponderable

The practicability and efficacy of some of these measures are linked to the second imponderable—the Italian political scene.

When the Socialists first entered the government in 1963, their entry fee was acquiescence in a Carli-Colombo deflationary program that produced unpopular wage controls and increased unemployment.

Today, on the brink of a new governing alliance with the Christian Democrats, the Socialists are unlikely to take the plunge unless they get assurances that they will not again be identified with an economic austerity program that would alienate the Socialist electorate.

Another political factor bearing on the chances of effective economic management is the flirtation of Socialists and left-wing Christian Democrats with the Communists for some form of "opening," "dialogue," or "understanding." Any notable advance by the Communists toward even a peripheral voice in governmental decisions would speedily undermine confidence in the business-financial community.

West Germany:

Post-Revaluation Problems

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Jan. 15 (WP).—Currency revaluation, West Germany's big domestic political issue in 1969, is destined to be the big economic issue of 1970.

All the experts agree that the October revaluation—which was held up for months by the Christian Democrats until they were dumped from power in a national election—will cool off an overheated situation, and prevent a really severe inflation.

But when, and how much? That is the question that not even Social Democratic Economics Minister Karl Schiller can answer with any certainty. The revaluation of 6.5 percent, or 83 percent on a mark to dollars conversion—is the key element in Mr. Schiller's program of "stabilization without stagnation." It is now conceded by politicians here that the signs pointing toward such a step were so strong in October that had the election gone differently even the CDU would have taken it, although probably the rate would have been smaller.

Price Gains

Industrial prices in the months before October were rising at a rate of 6 percent a year—a level not reached since the boom period of the Korean War. Industry was dragging away at 20 percent or more of capacity and the number of foreign workers had hit the 1.5 million level, after dropping below one million in 1967.

The strong expansion, moreover, had led to a clamor for wage increases that had not been heard since the end of the war. The waves of wild-cat strikes which hit before the election were a clear sign that the post-war era of industrial peace was over and that the fast, establishment-linked West German trade unions, whose membership has not increased in a decade, were in plenty of trouble on the shop floors.

All this was plenty worrisome to Germans who more than almost any Europeans are allergic to inflation and economic disorder.

The currency change was aimed at the core of the problem—the country's huge overseas trade surplus—which came to more than \$4 billion in 1969. The trouble is that parity adjustment is a cumbersome way of controlling domestic economies.

Theoretically, the effect of revaluation should be to encourage foreign imports, thus increasing local competition and driving down prices, and to slow the export boom. But German industry has a tradition of hanging on to its export markets at all costs, and there

have been few signs yet of a slowdown.

Forecasters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris say there is no reason to expect any weakening of demand pressures in the country until at least mid-1970. Year-end tax cuts leave plenty of money around for spending.

The Paris analysts predict a growth in volume of 6 percent in the first half of 1970, declining to 4 percent in the second. But the general expectation is that wage increases will far outstrip productivity for the second year in a row, which could maintain the upward pressure on prices. Germans, for once, are in a spending mood.

By most standards the 2 to 3 percent inflation in 1969 was not severe, and it was felt mostly in the area of foods. Nevertheless, Mr. Schiller had called for concerted action on the price front, including holding down public spending, encouraging savings and drafting the Federal Cartel Office into service to take all administrative steps it can to increase domestic competition.

He can already claim success in the monetary field. For the revaluation has succeeded in draining out of the country most, if not all, of the \$5 billion in foreign funds which poured in to buy marks between February and September, in expectation of a revaluation.

This, coupled with restrictive central bank measures, has resulted in a decrease in bank liquidity.

But forecasters doubt that tight money policies would be pursued to a point where they would affect employment significantly.

East Europeans Form A Chemical Group

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Six East European countries have formed an organization to promote cooperation in the field of chemicals.

The organization, Interchim, groups Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union, and is based in Halle, East Germany.

Expansion Goals Are Set for Oil, Gas in Siberia

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has announced a ten-year oil field development plan for the hard-frozen lands of northern Siberia where engineers have discovered large pools of oil and natural gas.

Thus, the Soviet news agency said, the Communist party and the government have adopted a plan that will bring a tenfold increase in petroleum production in the area during the 1970s.

"This means deposits in the Ob River basin will yield 230 to 260 million tons in 1980," the agency said.



RICHES AND HOW TO HANDLE THEM—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller, left, aided by new central bank president Karl Klasen, must work out a package which will preserve the expected anti-inflationary effects of revaluation.

Britain:

Will the Recovery Continue?

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 15 (WP).—A toothache may not be the most important thing in the world, Roy Jenkins, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, observes. But while you have it, you can't think of very much else.

Britain has had a toothache, in the form of a deficit in its balance of international payments, every year since 1962. It has not had a respectable surplus since 1968. And it hasn't been able to think of anything else.

Now it has a surplus, running during the third quarter of 1969 at an annual rate of about \$1.2 billion and, even after a deficit first quarter, making virtually certain Mr. Jenkins's promise to Britain of a \$750 million surplus for the financial year as a whole (ending March 31).

Dare the nation hope that at long last, and for some time to come, it has broken the agonizing "stop-go" jerks of a plagued economy?

The surplus was achieved by a ferocious credit squeeze, a sharply deflationary fiscal policy with steeply increased income and other taxes, and downward pressure on investment. Now the question is:

Can that international payments surplus be maintained—to pay off the huge stack of foreign debts that have piled up against Britain?

The answer is not entirely in Britain's hands.

That part of it out of U.K. control has to do with the course of world trade in 1970—especially U.S. trade. If there is a recession in the United States or sharp deflation with a serious declaration of growth—even to the zero level, as looks possible from here—the consequences to the rising line on Britain's export chart would be very dangerous indeed.

Wage, Price Problem

The part of the answer that does remain in Britain's hands—in theory, if not in political reality—has to do with wage and price control here.

The pressure for wage increases is not uncontainable, wages will rise in 1970, and the only uncertainty is by how much, and how soon prices will catch up with them. Britain thus has the miserable potential of once again pricing herself out of the export market and—by reason of increased home demand from higher pay checks—consuming itself out of it.

If that potential comes to reality, Britain will be back again where it was, losing reserves and having to impose the chill cure for its fever.

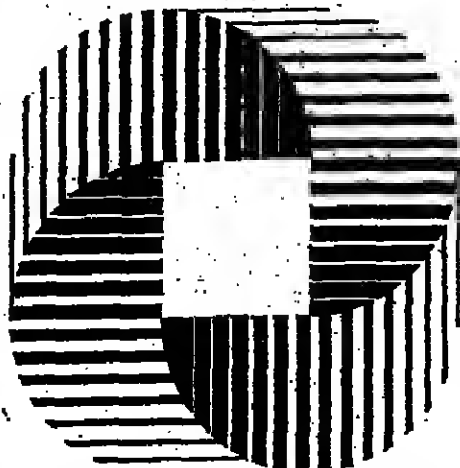
The government has set the permissible norms for the next round of wage increases from 2.5 to 4.5 percent. But that is largely incense. Whether the Labor Party survives the election expected in the next 12 months, or whether the Tories come to power, neither can hold pay increases to that range.

The next round of wage contracts coming up—curiously enough, mostly in the public sector rather than in private manufacturing—are likely to result in boosts of 6 to 10 percent.

And if wage rises come, can price increases be far behind? Luckily for Britain, its trading competitors are also suffering inflation. Wage costs have risen as much in France and Japan, export prices in the United States even more. Britain's costs and prices of export goods have grown "much less"—the phrase is the Treasury's—than those of its competitors, and thanks to revaluation of the West German mark and devaluation of the French franc, Britain's position will be improved still further.

Milan Trade Fair

12 days of general trade fair
292 days of specialized trade shows



Figures speak for themselves. Here then is the picture of Milan's last annual May-April exhibition cycle: 43 specialized trade shows as well as the general trade fair □ 23,797 exhibitors □ over 1.3 million sq. yds. of display sites and premises □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 74 countries officially participating □ 4,260,271 visitors from 137 countries of all continents.

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair

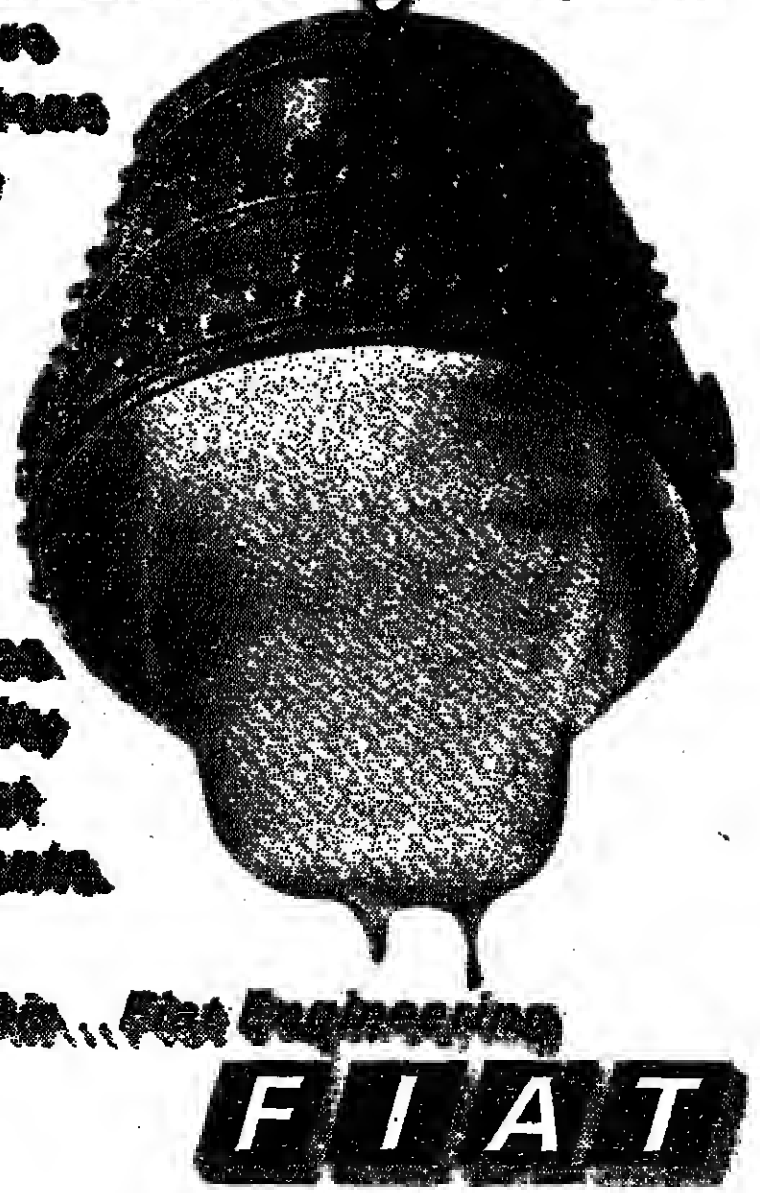
between 14 and 25 April next. Make a point of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April trade fair, will be issued on February 1st. Its de-

tailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish.

Visitors' Cards and information may be obtained from: Segreteria Generale della Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Comm. Pierre Lamperti, 4 Rue de Léningrad, 75 Paris 8^e □ 522-72-89.

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Bank Spa, 44... Fiat Engineering

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238	97%	97%
241	98%	98%
244	99%	99%
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U.S. Economic Growth Is Halted

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The growth of the U.S. economy in the fourth quarter of 1969, the Commerce Department reported today, was a complete halt in the rate of the gross national product, or total output of goods and services. It showed that "real" growth, after eliminating the effects of higher prices, was the same in the fourth quarter as in the third, despite the slowing of output.

EEC Sets Out Short-Term Credit Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 15 (NYT).—With a series of short-term credit support, the European Economic Community is moving ahead with its plan to strengthen monetary cooperation. It is part of what is known as the "Treaty of Rome," where at a summit conference in December 1969, the six EEC states revised their plan for the community's economic union and political confederation.

The arrangement of the central banks, expected to be approved by the end of the year, is a key element in the plan. The plan is to set up a central bank for the EEC, which would be responsible for the monetary policy of the community. The plan is to set up a central bank for the EEC, which would be responsible for the monetary policy of the community. The plan is to set up a central bank for the EEC, which would be responsible for the monetary policy of the community.

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Fourth Quarter Result Reported

prices continued to rise strongly in the fourth quarter. However, officials took some comfort in the fact that the price index for the GNP—which is different from the consumer and wholesale price indexes—rose less in the fourth quarter than in any other quarter of the year.

The fourth-quarter GNP price "deflator"—the name for this index—showed prices rising at an annual rate of 4.4 percent, down from 5.6 percent in the third quarter and an average of 4.9 percent in the first half. The third-quarter index had been artificially boosted by a federal pay raise, which is one of its components.

With that effect eliminated, both the third and fourth quarters showed prices rising at an annual rate of 4.3 percent, well below the 4.9 percent of the first half.

Thus, the economic slowdown—which has been the objective of government policy—has apparently had at least moderate effects on the price level, although inflation continues. For the year as a whole, prices rose more than in any year since 1951.

In another report today, the Labor Department said that the estimated wage and benefit settlements produced a median settlement of 7.4 percent last year, up sharply from 6 percent the year before. However, relatively few workers were involved in new contracts last year.

If the first-year increase in multi-year contracts alone is measured, last year's median increase was 6.2 percent compared with 6.5 percent in 1968.

The slowing of real GNP growth has occurred gradually throughout the year. Most projections show a continuation of this condition in the current first quarter of 1970, and possibly for the whole first half.

These were some of the highlights of today's report:

• In dollar terms, GNP rose by \$10.5 billion in the last quarter of 1969 to a rate of \$353.1 billion, the smallest quarterly dollar growth since early 1967.

• For the year as a whole, it rose by \$68.8 billion to \$352.3 billion.

• The chief element in the fourth-quarter slowdown was a drop in the rate at which business accumulated inventories.

• Measured in 1958 dollars, the GNP in the fourth quarter was \$730.5 billion, essentially unchanged from \$730.8 billion in the third quarter. For the year as a whole, this "real" GNP rose \$20.1 billion to \$727.7 billion, compared with a growth of \$32 billion in 1968.

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• The big development in the fourth quarter was in inventories. Based on figures for only two months of the quarter, inventories grew at an annual rate of 7.8 billion, down from the 10.7 billion gain in the third quarter.

• "Final demand"—by consumers, government, and by business for investment in plant and structures—grew almost as much in the fourth quarter as in the third, though purchases of goods and services by the federal government declined.

• Consumer outlays in the fourth quarter were at a rate of \$68.2 billion, up \$0.4 billion from the third quarter despite a falling off of purchases of durable goods such as automobiles.

• The rise in consumer spending in the fourth quarter was a little greater than the increase in consumers' after-tax or disposable income. Thus, the rate of savings declined slightly to 6.4 percent of disposable income from 6.7 percent in the third quarter.

• For 1969 as a whole, the all-important savings rate was 6 percent, down from 6.5 percent in 1968, though the savings rate was much higher in last year's second half than in the first.

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Matthew J. Dillon

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

McCormick & Co., the U.S. spice firm, has named Matthew J. Dillon its director of European operations.

Mr. Dillon, 42, has been named general manager of the bank in London and Northern Ireland. He will continue as managing director of McCormick Foods (U.K.) Ltd.

Marquis G. de Miramon, formerly London manager for Credit Lyonnais, has been named general manager of the bank in London and Northern Ireland. He will continue as managing director of McCormick Foods (U.K.) Ltd.

Rafaela Grotti, executive vice-president of Ede National Ltd., has been named a director of the company. She will continue as managing director of McCormick Foods (U.K.) Ltd.

J.H. Keller, formerly director of marketing projects, has been named director of worldwide marketing operations for International Telephone and Telegraph.

Conoco Chemicals Europe has named Marc J. Thomas manager of new projects. Mr. Thomas had been technical sales representative for the firm in southern Europe and the Middle East.

Frederick A. Pearce, 25, has been named area vice-president for the Arabian Gulf region for U.S. International Services Ltd. He had been with Waddell and Reed International in Kuwait.

War's End to Accelerate Oil Development in Nigeria

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The end of the war in Nigeria is expected to result in a revival of that nation's oil industry, which had been one of its brightest hopes for economic development.

Oil production in Nigeria, much of it in Biafra, the formerly called "I" region, had been growing before the war. Output was sharply curtailed by the outbreak of hostilities.

In 1968, for example, almost all of the 253 producing wells in Nigeria were shut down by the effects of the war.

As a result, oil production, which had reached a pre-war peak of 800,000 barrels a day in 1966, slumped to less than one-half that amount in 1968.

Output began to rise again in 1969 as producing areas were regained by Nigerian forces. Production is now estimated at about 500,000 barrels a day.

Operations are expected to accelerate rapidly as a result of the end of the war. Some oil industry sources are predicting that production of crude oil could be doubled to about 1 million barrels a day by the end of 1970.

Buying Plans Of Consumers In U.S. Drop

NICB Survey Finds Attitudes Changing

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Consumer confidence in the state of the U.S. economy has eroded further since early fall and has adversely affected consumer buying plans for durable goods, the National Industrial Conference Board reported yesterday.

The board's latest survey on consumers' intentions, conducted among 10,000 families across the country, indicated that during November and December only 34 percent of those queried believed that business conditions were "good."

Also, fewer expect the situation to improve in the next six months. Edmund Bladen, manager of the board's consumer economic department, pointed out that the survey results suggest little danger of increased inflationary demand from the consumer sector in the immediate future.

"Tough credit policies, some fear of unemployment and a bearish economic forecast," he added, "have apparently combined to produce general uncertainty."

New-car sales will fall off if the survey findings are accurate, it was indicated. Intentions to buy a major appliance were fewer compared to both summer and early fall.

Plans to take a vacation have increased, according to the survey. Among those surveyed, 20.9 percent said they would take a vacation in their home states, as against 19.2 percent so reporting in the early fall. Foreign vacations are planned by 2.9 percent, compared with 2.5 percent in the fall.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Revlon Inc. announced yesterday it had signed an agreement in principle to acquire the net assets and business of Milchem Co., maker of anti-perspirants, medicated face and body creams and related products. Terms were not disclosed, but a Revlon spokesman said his company would acquire Milchem for common stock valued at more than \$10 million.

Chemical New York, one of the largest holding companies for Chemical Bank, reported today that its A. K. Staley

First Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 73.1 71.5
Profits (millions) ... 1.57 1.85
Per Share ... 0.59 0.75

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 63.9 63.7
Profits (millions) ... 2.52 1.63
Per Share ... 1.00 0.63

First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 175.1 119.6
Profits (millions) ... 5.25 3.48
Per Share ... 2.08 1.24

Bliss & Laughlin Industries
Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 128.5 114.0
Profits (millions) ... 6.89 5.73
Per Share ... 2.52 2.30

Cyclamate Effect Seen In General Foods Net

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (Reuters).

General Foods today became the first major U.S. food company to show how the government's ban on cyclamates, the artificial sweeteners, hit profits.

The company showed a 7 percent gain in net operating profits for the third quarter of the fiscal year, to \$26.78 million, or \$1.08 a share, from \$24.82 million, or \$1.00 a share, in the year-ago period, while revenue rose 5 percent to \$306.4 million from \$288.5 million.

But the expense of withdrawing products containing the sweetener from the market and of destroying them clipped \$10 million, or 40 cents a share, from the operating earnings, which cut the quarter's results by 33 percent.

GF chairman C. W. Cook said that overall, however, the company anticipates "another year of record sales and operating earnings" now that the cyclamate decision's impact has been taken care of.

In the first nine months of the year, profits slipped to \$80.1 million, or \$3.19 a share, from the year-ago \$74.45 million, \$2.89 a share, while revenue rose to \$1.46 billion from \$1.37 billion.

The year-ago profit figure excludes a non-recurring profit of \$35.85 million, or \$1.44 a share, realized from the sale of the firm's SOS division.

Burroughs Corp. today reported a 27.5 percent increase in net earnings and a 15.8 percent hike in revenue for 1969, and said it expects the growth to continue this year.

Profits for the year rose to \$55.2 million, or \$3.32 a share, from \$43.3 million, \$2.64 a share, in 1968. Revenue climbed to \$759.3 million from \$655.6 million.

In the fourth quarter, the earnings growth slipped a bit, to 25 percent, while revenue growth expanded to 18 percent. Net profit in the quarter was \$34.95 million, or \$1.49 a share, up from \$19.9 million, \$1.21 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue rose to \$243.1 million from \$205.5 million.

The company said orders for electronic data processing products soared a 38 percent increase last year, while sales of other business machines posted a "moderate" gain for the year.

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U.S. Eurodollar Borrowings Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).

Borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches rose in the week ended Jan. 7 following the previous week's large decline, the Federal Reserve reported today.

Borrowings rose \$846 million, bringing gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches to \$13.84 billion. The rise, the largest since mid-July, followed a \$1.4 billion decline the previous week.

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N.Y. Share Losses Cut In Late Rally

Lower Earnings Hurt Issues, Funds Active

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—A rally in the final hour by high-priced glamour stocks on the New York Stock Exchange brought some downward-drifting popular averages back to an even keel today.

Actual funds, meanwhile, made the big splash in the market by switching portfolio holdings. News of adverse earnings hit certain issues. Bell and Howell, down 5 3/4 to 40, ranked as the largest percentage loser for the second straight day. The stock had plunged 8 points yesterday after officials forecast a decline by as much as 15 percent in operating income for 1969.

Also falling, after reporting a sharp drop in earnings, was Colt Industries, down 2 to 21 1/2. In mid-1968, it traded at a peak of 83.

Not Liked
"This market," declared one Wall Street broker, "just doesn't like lower earnings in a company."

Savings-and-loans recorded the biggest setbacks. Their weakness underscored the lingering impact of stringent credit. Lower home construction and withdrawals by depositors who moved their money into higher-yielding bonds and Treasury bills.

First Charter Financial fell 1 1/8 to 30 1/4 and a new 1969-70 loan, 21 opened at 2:30 p.m. on a lot of 30,000 shares at 29, indicating that some institutions unloaded the stock at a big price concession.

Other savings-and-loans setting new yearly lows and showing potential declines included Great Western Financial, Gibraltar Financial and Financial Federation.

Mutual funds stepped up their back activity in various sectors of the market. Edson A. Grimm, senior vice-president of Walston and Co., said that some of the new money generated by fund sales went into such glamour issues as IBM and Xerox.

IBM, the kingpin of investment-company holdings and the continuing joy of countless money managers, rose 7 3/4 to a record price of 351 1/2. Xerox, the third most active stock, climbed 4 to 111 5/8.

Glamour Gainers
Other gainers in the glamour group included Honeywell, up 5 1/4 to 150 3/8, and National Cash Register, up 3 3/4 to 170 3/4. American Research and Development added 3 to 99.

Transcontinental Investing, No. 1 on the active roster, eased 1/4 to 21 1/8. Denny's Restaurants, the second most heavily traded issue, fell 1 1/4 to 21.

The NYSE index stood unchanged at 513.4. Standard & Poor's 500 edged up 0.03 point to 81.56. But the Dow Jones industrial average eased 2.12 to 785.04. Nearly one month ago, the Dow industrial closed at 769.63, reaching the lowest level since October, 1968.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

48	48	31	TRW	line 1	32	32	32
42	42	72	TRW	pl 1.50	1	81	81
52	52	72	TRW	pl 1.50	11	82	82

23 1/2 - 30	41 1/2	14 1/2	Twen Cent	271	1973	19
45 - 1				31	11	

4914	1a	4913	249	UAL Inc 1	975	3494	2494
4915	1a	4914	250	UARC 1	10	3495	2495
4916	1a	4915	251	UARC 1	10	3496	2496
4917	1a	4916	252	UARC 1	10	3497	2497
4918	1a	4917	253	UARC 1	10	3498	2498
4919	1a	4918	254	UARC 1	10	3499	2499
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4924	1a	4923	259	UARC 1	10	3504	2504
4925	1a	4924	260	UARC 1	10	3505	2505
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4927	1a	4926	262	UARC 1	10	3507	2507
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4951	1a	4950	286	UARC 1	10	3531	2531
4952	1a	4951	287	UARC 1	10	3532	2532
4953	1a	4952	288	UARC 1	10	3533	2533
4954	1a	4953	289	UARC 1	10	3534	2534
4955	1a	4954	290	UARC 1	10	3535	2535
4956	1a	4955	291	UARC 1	10	3536	2536
4957	1a	4956	292	UARC 1	10	3537	2537
4958	1a	4957	293	UARC 1	10	3538	2538
4959	1a	4958	294	UARC 1	10	3539	2539
4960	1a	4959	295	UARC 1	10	3540	2540
4961	1a	4960	296	UARC 1	10	3541	2541
4962	1a	4961	297	UARC 1	10	3542	2542
4963	1a	4962	298	UARC 1	10	3543	2543
4964	1a	4963	299	UARC 1	10	3544	2544
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4967	1a	4966	302	UARC 1	10	3547	2547
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4969	1a	4968	304	UARC 1	10	3549	2549
4970	1a	4969	305	UARC 1	10	3550	2550
4971	1a	4970	306	UARC 1	10	3551	2551
4972	1a	4971	307	UARC 1	10	3552	2552
4973	1a	4972	308	UARC 1	10	3553	2553
4974	1a	4973	309	UARC 1	10	3554	2554
4975	1a	4974	310	UARC 1	10	3555	2555
4976	1a	4975	311	UARC 1	10	3556	2556
4977	1a	4976	312	UARC 1	10	3557	2557
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4979	1a	4978	314	UARC 1	10	3559	2559
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4981	1a	4980	316	UARC 1	10	3561	2561
4982	1a	4981	317	UARC 1	10	3562	2562
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4984	1a	4983	319	UARC 1	10	3564	2564
4985	1a	4984	320	UARC 1	10	3565	2565
4986	1a	4985	321	UARC 1	10	3566	2566
4987	1a	4986	322	UARC 1	10	3567	2567
4988	1a	4987	323	UARC 1	10	3568	2568
4989	1a	4988	324	UARC 1	10	3569	2569
4990	1a	4989	325	UARC 1	10	3570	2570
4991	1a	4990	326	UARC 1	10	3571	2571
4992	1a	4991	327	UARC 1	10	3572	2572
4993	1a	4992	328	UARC 1	10	3573	2573
4994	1a	4993	329	UARC 1	10	3574	2574
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4996	1a	4995	331	UARC 1	10	3576	2576
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15 1/4 + 1 1/2	38 1/4	39	Ulah PL 1.80	15	317.8	318
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34	123	183%	World Star	50	3	705%	70%
24	25	83%	Wright Co	60	153%	17%	17%
24	65%	28	XTRA Inc	28	31	21%	21%
25%	25	173%	YngisSO	1,20	9	18%	18%
9%	55%	40%	Zale Corp	54	234	44	46%
23%	40%	32%	Zale	40	2	35%	35

34% + 1/4 = 37% 20% Zurn Ind 38 112 34% 34%

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1970

High. Low Last. Change				High	
12 1/4	11 7/8	11 5/8	1/4	600 Camflo	2.17
18 1/2	18	18 1/4	1/4	425 Cassiar	16.50
37	36 1/2	37	0	400 Chumley	2.30
11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	3333 Coch	27
5	4 7/8	4 7/8	0	2300	16.50
21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	0	1333 Con Morris	14.80
				1320 Copper	1.78

**For the Investor
who requires a
worldwide viewpoint**

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change December 31, 1968—November 28, 1969

UNITED STATES — 13.9
JAPAN + 29.0¹
EUROSYNDICAT + 8.2
GERMANY + 13.3
UNITED KINGDOM — 23.8
NETHERLANDS + 3.1
ITALY + 17.4
FRANCE + 25.1

MODEL, ROLAND & Co., INC
NEW YORK BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO LONDON PARIS
*Members New York Stock Exchange
and other principal securities exchanges*

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1970

Bid Ask

NEW YORK (AP)
The following companies, supplied by the New York Stock Exchange, are members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not members of the New York Stock Exchange, and their securities could have been bought or sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursday.

Bid Ask
Aberdeen 7.85 7.69
Advisors 7.03 7.48
Aftland 2.17 2.68
All Am F 31 .91
All Am Fd 12.13 .93
America Fd 5.99 6.55
Am Bus 3.06 3.51
Am Bus Fd 3.06 3.51
AEX spl 9.88
AEX 3.77 3.31
Am Fd 5.99 6.55
Am Mut 5.99 6.55
Am Pac 7.34 8.02

Anchor Groups:
Capl 11.07 11.25
Growth 7.87 8.62
Inc 7.87 8.62
Pd Inv 7.87 8.62
Apollo Fd 7.39 8.06
Aves 1.25 1.55
Asia 5.90 6.54

Asia Southern:
Asia 6.49 6.62
Fund B 7.60 8.35
Fund C 7.60 8.35
Soc Co 4.97 5.40

Babson 8.95 9.56
Baird 12.71 13.29
Berg Int 9.73 9.73
Blair Fd 15.12 13.29
Blair Inv 15.12 13.29
Boston 8.18 8.92
Boston Fd 10.82 11.25
Bost Fd 10.82 11.25
Broad St 13.26 13.43
C&I Fd 6.41 6.91
Fund 6.08 6.71
Canaan 18.78 20.27

Capital 18.78 20.27
Capl Inv 4.38 4.81
Capl Shr 7.01 7.46
Carnegie 10.14 10.57
Channing Funds
Balcan 18.79 11.90
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Classified Advertising gets rest

- 1964-70 - Stocks and	Sta.	Net	- 1964-70 - Stocks and	81s.	Net
High, Low, Div. in 3	100s. First, High Low Last, Ch'ge		High, Low, Div. in 8	100s. First, High Low Last, Ch'ge	
95 1/2 91 1/2 94 1/2 17	94 7/8 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 1/4 1/4		95 1/2 9 05 Radm 201	6 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Omar Sharif's Bridge Circus is now in Chicago, after a victory over an English team in London early this week.

The margin of victory in the English match would have been greater if the Circus's preferred "Blue Club" system had not been slightly off the target in several slam deals in the early stages of the match. The diagrammed deal is an example.

Sharif held the South hand, playing on this occasion with Benito Garozzo. His reverse sequence of one heart followed by two spades guaranteed a powerful hand and at least five spades. Most of the subsequent bids were cue-bids, apart from Garozzo's sign-off in four spades and Sharif's four trump bid, which was not Blackwood but a request for further information.

Garozzo no doubt felt that he could afford to jump to six spades eventually, since his sign-off in four spades earlier had limited his strength. It was then very difficult for Sharif to believe that a small slam was high enough on the partnership hands.

A trump was led, and Sharif saw one slim chance of avoiding the club finesse. If one defender held both missing diamond honors and not more than one small diamond, all would be well. Accordingly he won the first trick in his hand, and led to the diamond king. When the ace was played from dummy and no honor fell he had to fall back on the club finesse. West produced the club king and the contract was down one.

The position of the club king swung a mere \$5,544.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ 93		♠ 75	
♥ 5		♥ 9872	
♦ AK1086		♦ 994	
♣ J783		♣ 9842	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:		West	
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♥	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade-two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

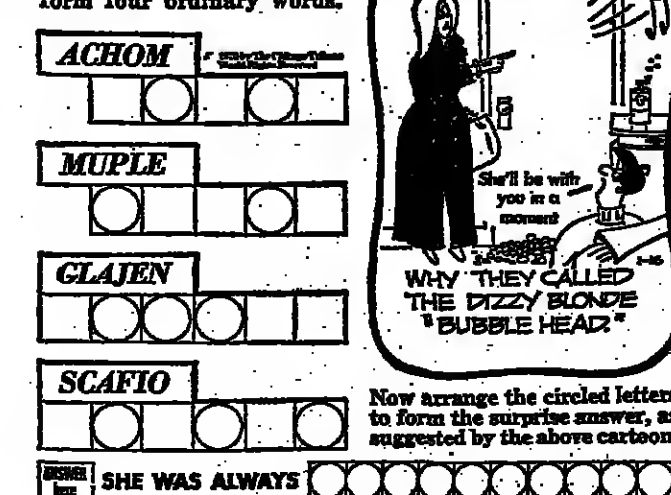
RABBIT	STALTO	ATAT
BLANK	BLANK	BLANK
ARCS	BLIND	TREK
LIKE	HOUSE	AFIRE
MAILED	RRUNGS	
CHASE	BLIFF	
LETTER	SHRIM	WIG
OXEN	LUHAI	GLATI
GAR	AIAR	ELITES
ABLES	OKETAT	
WATER	VERTHE	DAM
AGER	CAITIA	TONE
GEMS	KUURI	SWAT
RSIE	SILIER	TWITS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CHIME HOARY SKEWER AGHAST

Answers: Some CPs consider this the sleepiest part of the Army—THE MESS

BOOKS

LOVE, BOY—The Letters of Mac Hyman

Edited by William Blackburn. Introduction by Max Steele. Illustrated by Baton Rouge. Louisiana State University Press. 227 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Guy Davenport

WHEN he died suddenly of a heart attack in 1963, Mac Hyman was 40, distressingly restless, and the author of a novel, "No Time for Sergeants" (which was also a successful play and film), three short stories and an article. A second novel, "Take Now Thy Son," on which he had worked for most of his adult life, was published a few years after his death, but received little attention.

Mac Hyman would have grieved and shuffled his foot in his best Georgia manner to think that anyone would collect his letters, and would instantly have asked in his fussy stilted, "Why I mean why?" Genius chooses its vessel with abandon, and in Mac Hyman it chose a quiet boy from Cordelle, Ga., who nourished its gifts painstakingly and honestly, but paid for it with nerves, constant anxieties and the armor he constructed of whimsy and insouciance to protect himself from an all but defenseless sensitivity. Writing was his whole life, but he never found himself sufficiently to write what he wanted; whatever the world's judgment, he died tragically disappointed.

Mac returned to Duke University in 1948, where he had been enrolled five years before, having meanwhile lived through the war in the Pacific. His eyes were among the first to see the classic mushroom cloud of the atomic bomb over Hiroshima. The war did little to calm the nerves of an already fidgety boy who played baseball and the piano with equal determination.

Duke in those days, like most colleges, enjoyed a miraculous renaissance of scholarship. The students were mainly veterans, and they were serious about getting an education. Mac's Duke was also that of his close friend William Styron, who was even then writing and rewriting "Lie Down in Darkness." It was as well the Duke of Clay Felker, Peter Mass, Clarence Brown and Bob Loomis. And though you would never know it from Mac's letters, Duke's English department in those days was a veritable constellation of genius: Newman Ivey White (the biographer of Shelley), Lewis Leary, Paul F. Baum, Heibel Behrman, Sir Allan and Catherine Gilbert, Frances Gray Patton, and, just then moving from the department to the editorship of Duke University Press, the brilliant and hilarious Ashbel Blevins.

But the English faculty began and ended for Mac in the creative writing classes of Prof. (now emeritus) William Blackburn. His classes made one hungry to learn and his patient, unfeeling and (just beneath the genial and avuncular jolting on) stern guiding of young writers into an art form more difficult than most of them suspected gave the world, among others, William Styron, John Cheever, Anne Tyler and Reynolds Price.

Mac's stories in those classes were always better than anyone else's—longer, deeper, infinitely more serious. They were read

in a nervous voice all by audible, and usually came a genteel Southern girl's about a genteel Southern whose dog was run over. Easter or after a genteel New York girl's story about the loneliness and life philosophy of a drunk in a bar.

Mac's life after Duke was a fearful search for the serene that his intuition told him the habitat of a writer. He never found it. Connecticut simply tickled his restless New York depressed him; South was no better. One pecks that what he was looking for was society's equivalent of that calm classroom at Duke with its community of striving, its wise master and its atmosphere of unabashed idealism.

Writers in America are scattered anywhere and everywhere; they have no Princes, no salons, no salons, no salons. They keep in touch best with letters (hence the reason the aptness of this collection and along the network of universities, which stand medieval castles contain clerks and philosophers. I got no satisfaction from universities, who tend to be the artist with contempt, respect, often with fearful respect, but know that he is degree, uninitiated into the school's mysteries, and steers toward altogether different destinations. And, except for intermittent get-togethers with Styron, seemed to be completely isolated from other writers.

These letters range from his letter to his parents "Ehance the title) to just be his death, when he was discouraged with students (blank minds appalled him) as restless as ever, did know whether he wanted a TV writer, sports writer or an Atlanta paper, take a position sufficient to leave his mind. The beauty of the letters, their unimpressed gaze at the world. "The might be sad hell, but he's not too bad. "I've found myself twice in the ridiculous position arguing against women's frage"; "And I don't care read anything else that is ed complex but is really ined."

In his introduction, novelist Max Steele, one of Mac's close friends for the ten years of his life, identifies two constant themes: the tension of the artist and the need to know that art, which is responding to work. They are the same, and never in the history of literature has the writer so uncertain about his place or his place in the world. Mac Hyman found neither least not to his satisfaction, but his quest defined the constant tragedies of American writing.

Mr. Davenport, a professor of English at the University of Kentucky, is the author of "The New York Times" and "The New York Times".

CROSSWORD—By Will We

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 46 Professional man: Abbr. | 12 ——— Dimittis |
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| 16 "——— and away" | 62 Judge's seat | 28 Kind of auto race |
| 17 Well-known | 63 Lively, in music | 30 Open |
| 18 Formerly Janet Paza | 64 Likely place for a strike | 31 Flatten by hammering |
| 19 Kind of baseball drive | 65 Vanished recess | 32 Directs |
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| 23 Get one's bearings | 67 River to North Sea | 34 Prefix for Asia land |
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| 32 Art lovers | 3 Ragout | 50 Like fish |
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| 43 Preserve in a way | 10 Disastrous | 58 century year |
| | 11 Upolu post | 58 Coin |

